



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Stricter Food Labelling

NEW REGULATIONS IN FORCE

STRICTER requirements controlling the labelling and advertisement of food generally are imposed by the Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 3d.), made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting jointly with the Minister of Health.

The regulations, which supersede the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, as amended, relating to the labelling and description of food, took effect for foods (other than soft drinks) containing cyclamates on January 1, and in all other respects on January 4. Corresponding regulations will apply to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The principal changes in the existing labelling law made by the regulations are:—(a) to amend and extend the provisions relating to the labelling of pre-packed food and the list of foods to which they apply; (b) to impose requirements as to the labelling and advertisement of certain foods for retail sale which are not pre-packed; and food for sale from vending machines; (c) to impose restrictions on the use of the word "milk" on labels or advertisements; (d) to control the height of the characters in which the appropriate designation or the common or usual name of the food and the list of ingredients are to appear on labels and tickets. The regulations state that "no person other than a pharmacist or an authorised seller of poisons shall sell for human consumption any pre-packed concentrated acetic acid or solution of acetic acid, whether coloured or not, containing more than 150 gm. per litre of acetic acid unless it is described as "concentrated solution of acetic acid x per cent," and there appear on the label of the container in red letters, not less than 3 millimetres in height upon a white ground the words "Dangerous—not to be used unless diluted." The regulations also contain an exemption so far as the specifying of ingredients in respect of artificial sweetening tablets, curry powder, edible gelatine and any preparation in the British Pharmacopoeia, 1963, or its addenda or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1963, or its 1966 supplement if the letters B.P. or B.P.C., as the case may be, appear as part of the name.

Bloomsbury Square, London W.C.1, on January 26 at 10.30 a.m. to consider information and evidence from which it appears that:—1. a member of the Society has been convicted for offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; 2. a body corporate and authorised seller of poisons has been convicted for offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 and the Pharmacy Act, 1954; 3. a member has been convicted for offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; 4. a member has been convicted for offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; and 5. a member may have been guilty of misconduct, being under the influence of drugs whilst on duty in a professional capacity. The Committee is also reopening an inquiry previously adjourned into the conviction of a member of the Society for offences under the Larceny Act, 1916.

Therapeutic Substances

PREPARATIONS TO BE CONTROLLED

SALES of the following preparations and proprietary products are being restricted under Part II of the Therapeutic Substances Act on and after January 10 (see *C. & D.*, December 23/30, 1967, p. 576):—

Amphomycin, Ecomytrin (Warner).
Capreomycin, capreomycin injection (Dista).

Gentamicin, Cidomycin (Roussel), Genticin (British Schering).
Nystatin, Nystan (Squibb), Mysteclin tablets and capsules (Squibb), Nystaform and Nystaform-HC (Dome).

The rifamycins.
Virginiamycin, Eskalin (veterinary) (S.K.F.).

Cephaloridine, Ceporin (Glaxo).
Fusidic acid, Fucidin (Leo).
Griseofulvin, Fulcin (I.C.I.), Grisovin (Glaxo).

The lincomycins, Lincocin (Upjohn), Mycivon (Boots).

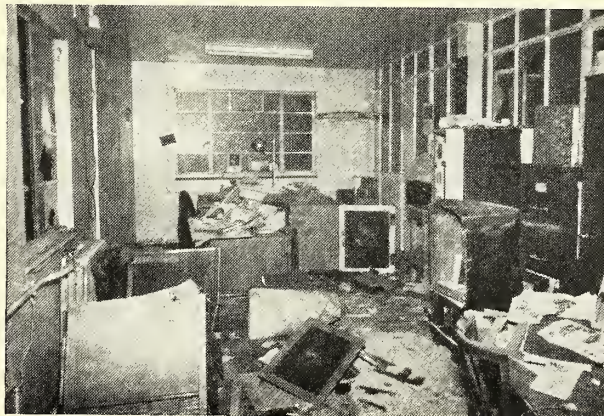
Nalidixic acid, Negram (Bayer).
Paromomycin, Humatin, Humagel (P.D. & Co.).

The tetracyclines, amicycline, clomocycline, Megaclor (Pharmax), demecycline, doxycycline Vibramycin (Pfizer), meclocycline, methacycline, Randomycin (Pfizer), minocycline, nipecycline, nitrocyline, norcycline, rolitetracycline, Tetrex-PMT (Bristol).

Photographic Materials

MORE PRICE INCREASES

FOLLOWING the devaluation of the pound, Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, has decided that increased cost of raw materials used in the manufacture of their products can no longer be absorbed by the company and that list prices of black and white amateur and professional films and plates are being raised by approximately 7½ per cent. All black and white paper list prices are being raised by approximately 10 per cent. Increases are effective from January 1. An announcement of increases has been made by Kodak, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, December 23/30, 1967, p. 577). Agfa-Gevaert, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, will also be increasing their prices and expect to finalise the details within the next week.



POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY: An exhibition that is being staged by Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, February 7-23, will illustrate various aspects of photographic work carried out for police purposes. The exhibition will include photographic exhibits, displays of "hardware", and the staging of film shows open free to the public during the lunch period. Times of opening will be 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Statutory Committee

SIX CASES FOR CONSIDERATION

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society is meeting at 17

Agricultural Chemicals

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE USE

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued recommendations for safe use in Great Britain in respect of the following compounds:— Erasect, an aerosol for veterinary use containing not more than 0.4 per cent. dichlorvos and not more than 0.5 per cent. gamma BHC; benzthiazuron, nitrofurazone/dapsone (nizone), methallibure (Aimax, 1- α methyl-allyl 6-methyldithiobiurea) and alamask, all for veterinary use, and pentachlorophenol, a herbicide for agricultural and horticultural use. Recommendations have also been issued in respect of allethrin when prepared for food storage and home kitchen use, Dicofol (2, 2, 2-trichloro-1-di-(4-chlorophenyl) ethanol), an organochlorine acaricide, and methyl isothiocyanate, a soil fumigant. The Ministry have also added the warning that aminotriazole should not be used as an aquatic herbicide in Great Britain.

N.H.S. Prescriptions

RISE CONTINUED IN THIRD QUARTER

CHEMISTS in England and Wales dispensed over five million more National Health Service prescriptions in the third quarter of 1967 than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Costs were up by almost £7 millions. Quarterly statistics issued by the Ministry of Health show the following figures for the second and third quarters of the year:—

| | 1966 | 1967 | DIFFERENCE | PER CENT (PER WORK- ING DAY) |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| APRIL TO JUNE | | | | |
| Number of prescriptions ... | 61·793 m. | 67·214 m. | + 5·421 m. | + 5·9 |
| Total cost ... | £33·088 m. | £36·775 m. | + 3·687 m. | + 8·3 |
| JULY TO SEPTEMBER | | | | |
| Number of prescriptions ... | 59·795 m. | 62·816 m. | + 3·021 m. | + 5·1 |
| Total cost ... | £32·251 m. | £34·473 m. | + £2·222 m. | + 6·9 |

In the first quarter of the year there had been a fall in numbers (by 4.9 per cent.) and in cost (by 2.1 per cent.) from the 1966 figures. An explanation for the higher second and third quarter figures is suggested by the "substantially" higher number of claims for sickness benefit in both quarters.

International Standards

SYRINGES AND SASSAFRAS

THE following recommended standards have just been published by the International Organisation for Standardisation in Geneva. I.S.O. Recommendation R.595, "Syringes for Medical Use," relates to all-glass and metal-and-glass syringes, and specifies the essential requirements for capacity, graduation and basic dimensions. I.S.O. Recommendation R.590, *Oil of Brazilian Sassafras*, specifies certain characteristics of the oil in order to facilitate the appreciation of its quality. It recommends standards for appearance, colour, odour, relative density, refractive index, optical rotation, solubility in ethanol (90 per cent), and the freezing point.

Kennedy-round Tariffs

DETAILED SCHEDULES PUBLISHED

THE detailed tariff schedules listing the concessions agreed by the countries taking part in the "Kennedy round" of trade negotiations have been published by the G.A.T.T. secretariat in Geneva, and are on sale in the United Kingdom through H.M. Stationery Office, at £16 13s. 6d. per set of five volumes (single volumes 67s. each). Some of the schedules on concessions are in English and others in French. Complete single-language editions in English or in French will be available later. The schedules of the U.K. and the U.S. are included in volume 2.

Pesticide Residues

CALL FOR FURTHER STUDY

THE World Health Organisation should promote the development of toxicological studies on organochlorine pesticides, says a joint W.H.O./Food and Agricultural Organisation report, "Pesticide Residues in Food" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). Such studies would be to resolve remaining doubts about their safety to consumers. It is pointed out that the compounds stimulate the activity of microsomal enzymes in liver cells and that those enzymes may affect the metabolism of other compounds. Toxicological significance of the changes is said, however, to be difficult to interpret. Included in the report is a table of acceptable daily intakes, temporary and recommended tolerances and recommended practical pesticide residue limits.

Royal Society

1967 MEDALLISTS NAMED

AMONG medal awards made by the president and council of the Royal Society for 1967 are the *Copley medal* to Professor B. Katz (professor of biophysics, University College, London) for distinguished contributions to knowledge of the fundamental processes involved in transmission across the neuromuscular junction; the *Davy medal* to Professor V. Prelog (professor and head of the laboratory of organic chemistry, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich, Switzerland) for distinguished work in the development of stereochemical concepts and on the structure of alkaloids and antibiotics; and the *Buchanan medal* to Sir Graham Wilson (director Public Health Laboratory Service of England and Wales, 1941-63) for distinguished work on the medical aspects of bacteriology and immunity and for the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Perkin Trust

APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR AWARDS

THE Perkin Centenary Trust. The Trustees invite applications for the 1968-69 awards of the Perkin Centenary scholarship. The awards are offered each for one or two years (renewable at the discretion of the trustees for one further year) to enable candidates, employed in the United Kingdom in an industrial firm or institution concerned with the manufacture or the application of colouring matters, to study at a university or technical college. Also available are Perkin travel grants to teachers concerned with the study of any aspect of the manufacture or the application of colouring matters at a university, technical college or other institution in the United Kingdom. Inquiries relating to the awards should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Perkin Centenary Trust, c/o The Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Wholesale Federation

ANNUAL DINNER IN DUBLIN

TRIBUTE to the service provided by members of the Wholesale Drug Federation of Ireland was paid by the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. M. L. Cashman) when he spoke at the Federation's annual dinner in Dublin in November 1967. Proposing the toast to the Federation, Mr. Cashman said that pharmacists greatly appreciated the advisory facilities provided by the organisation. Replying, Mr. J. Holland, chairman of the Federation, said that all hoped that negotiations currently taking place on the proposed new health scheme would result in an arrangement satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. M. G. Durcan (vice-chairman) said there could be no substitute for service provided by manufacturers, wholesalers and others engaged in the distribution of medical requirements. The Federation and manufacturers could be regarded as partners in progress.

Business Communication

PLAN FOR SOUND-VISION SERVICE

VISION has been added to sound in a new business communication system that may become available for public service in the 1970's. Confravision, the new name given to the possible future service, would be available to businessmen who, simply by booking studio time, would be able to hold meetings and conferences with business colleagues in distant places over intercity closed circuit television links. Studios would be self-operated and strategically sited, initially in the principal cities of the United Kingdom. The Post Office will test the likely demand for a Confravision service by inviting representatives of commercial and industrial undertakings to two experimental working Confravision studios in London. One studio is situated at the G.P.O. Engineering Department's headquarters in Gresham Street, E.C.2; the other is at the G.P.O. Research Station at Dollis Hill. The studios will offer Confravision and other allied facilities such as facsimile transmission and photocopying of documents, and sound recordings.

Drug Abuse

PROFESSOR CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

A CALL for an immediate investigation into the use of drugs in the Republic was made by Professor W. M. Wilson, (professor of pharmacology, Trinity College, Dublin) when he spoke on "Drug Use or Abuse—the Irish Riddle," in Dublin in November 1967. He said that 20 per cent. of the Irish people were emotionally and mentally the type of individuals to take drugs. Declaring that so far no steps had been taken officially in the Republic to investigate the use of drugs, he said that in Britain, five years after a Commission had reported that there was no drug problem there, it was found that there was a serious situation and steps had been taken immediately to combat it. He himself had found that in centres where Irish youths gathered many of them were all-too-eager to accept gifts of drugs. However, it was difficult to know the seriousness of the problem, and that was why an investigation was necessary. It was officially denied said Professor Wilson that drugs acting on the central nervous system were being used or that their abuse was a serious problem. On what evidence were such statements based? How soon would adolescents in the Republic emulate their counterparts in Britain in the drug-taking cult?

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

INCOMING PRESIDENT'S DINNER

THE annual president's dinner of the Ulster Chemists Association was held at Suffolk, Dunmurry, on December 13, 1967. The president (Mr. J. Knox) welcomed the 64 guests. In a toast to the president, Mr. N. A. J. Anderson, Portadown, (a past president) spoke of Mr. Knox's experience on the Executive Committee and his popularity with his colleagues in pharmacy and with the public. In his reply Mr. Knox mentioned some of the problems facing pharmacy and deplored the fact that many pharmacists seemed apathetic. He wished to see a new spirit of enthusiasm and appealed to all pharmaceutical bodies to work together in harmony praising the work of the Future of Pharmacy Committee set up by the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. Mr. Knox concluded by pointing out that the strength of the Association lay in its branches. He asked them to be alert and active and hoped to see full attendances at their meetings. The toast to the immediate past president (Mr. T. I. O'Rourke) was proposed by Mrs. A. S. G. Watson, herself a past president. She said that Mr. O'Rourke, a personal friend of long standing, had been an outstanding president whose success was due to his "hard work and boundless energy, allied to his good judgement and common sense." Mr. O'Rourke's wife, also a pharmacist, had given her husband invaluable support. Mr. O'Rourke, in return, attributed his success to the co-operation he had received from the Executive Committee and subcommittees. Mr. G. M. Armstrong (a committee member) proposed the toast to the guests and Mr. B. Flatley replied.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Rising Prices

The new year takes its bow in the midst of a barrage of communications which intimate rising prices, some quite substantial. One has but to look at the amendments to the Quarterly Price List since the issue of a new edition only four weeks ago to appreciate the wide range of goods so affected. I had not realised the full extent of products and ingredients subject to the effects of devaluation, and it looks as though we are only at the beginning. Some changes are beyond my comprehension, and beyond the understanding of those members of the public with whom I am in daily contact: the attitude of some, indeed, has been one of derision. They are quite unable to grasp—and it is beyond my wit to elucidate to their satisfaction—why articles that are marked "3d. off" or "6d. off" should go up in price and still show threepence or sixpence off. Or why, having acquired a coupon offering sixpence off the next purchase, they should find that because of increased prices, they are paying exactly what they paid on the last occasion after allowance has been made for the coupon. It would be totally wrong to describe the present fantastic "money off" spree as a deception where the public is concerned. It has long reached a stage where it is merely a form of self-deception of the manufacturers themselves. We badly need a period of a stability of values, with an end to the eternal cheap-jack policy with which all consumers have been living for so long, and a total banishment from the scene of the marvels that may be procured by sending only three cartons and 59s. 8½d.

Professional Pride

I read with more than ordinary interest the summary of the address (p. 595) given to the South-west London Chemists' Association by M. Boris Brus (president, *Société Pharmaceutique de La Belge*). The historical reference gave some indication how far Britain lagged behind in the race for the recognition of pharmacy as a separate and distinct profession for, as the speaker pointed out, the division of labour between doctor and pharmacist had taken place as early as the thirteenth century in some countries, and in others by the fifteenth. I was impressed by the speaker's statement that pharmacists needed to have a clear notion of the heavy responsibilities they carried and to be conscious that those responsibilities were more important than material profit. It was essential, he said, to give the profession a non-commercial, non-economic outlook. And that seems to have been accomplished with conspicuous success in some of the countries I myself have visited. M. Brus made it clear that pharmacists are endeavouring, in most continental countries, to convince the public that pharmacy is a true profession with a specialised service to offer. That is as it should be. But why, in this country, do we go to such lengths to conceal from the passer-by that we also offer a specialised service? It is that, for centuries in some of the countries referred to, the entry to pharmacy has been by way of a university degree? And dare we hope, now that the degree is to be our own standard, that the new pharmacist in this country will feel inspired to emulate some of the best practice to be found on the Continent? I feel that only in that direction can pharmacy hope to aspire to its true status. It may be that we are, in the near future, to see a revolution to some of the worst kinds of commercialism, which have not helped our appearance or our reputation. The day may dawn when those who want to sell necklaces and handbags will not bother to take a degree.

Breath-testing Devices

The question of stocking and selling breath-testing devices must be one for the individual conscience, but pharmacists might find it helpful to read a paragraph with that heading on p. 579. "Although the Government had taken no powers to control the sale of breath-testing devices, they were anxious that they should not be used to encourage motorists to 'drink right up to the limit'." Many people were impaired well below that point, a Parliamentary statement said. I have made up my mind—others must do it for themselves.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Ministry of Health has issued to doctors a table of comparative costs of oral antibiotics.

"WOODWORM" is the title of advisory Leaflet No. 42 published by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence).

THE hearing of the House of Lords appeal in the case *Dickson v. the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain* has been fixed for March 18.

SALES of their "Super Silver" razor blade in the year to November 30, 1967, were 26.3 per cent. up on sales for the previous twelve months, report Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.

BRIGHTER coloured mail may now be sent through the post. The range of acceptable colours has been extended to include all but red (reserved for night callers' letters) and any shades likely to cause eyestrain.

THE Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, has published a list of analytical chemists able to undertake the analysis of blood and urine samples for the determination of their alcohol content.

PAYMENT of a wage dividend for 1967 totalling £1.9 million has been authorised by the directors of Kodak, Ltd. The dividend is at the rate of 3.78 per cent. of employees' eligible earnings during the five years ending December 31.

IN response to a telephoned appeal, a supply of nearly 6,000 doses of Admune A.Q. influenza vaccine was flown recently from London Airport to Bermuda to prevent the spread of an epidemic from the United States. The vaccine is made by Duncan, Flockhart & Evans, Ltd., and exported by Glaxo-Allenburys.

THE Institute of Packaging is negotiating with the 18e Salon de l'Emballage for a combined British stand at the French Packaging Exhibition, Paris, November 24-30. "Starpacks," the Institute's annual national packaging contest, is being staged in May. Details of both events may be obtained from the Institute at Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.

CONCENTRATIONS of strontium-90 in the bones of the newborn and young children continue to fall according to the results of assays of bone samples mostly from subjects who died between July and December 1966. The results are published in No. 15 in the Medical Research Council's monitoring report series (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.).

A SHORTAGE of dispensing bottles is causing difficulties for retail pharmacies particularly in the South-East. The National Pharmaceutical Union has investigated the shortage and found that the scarcity has not been caused by bottle manufacturers switching over to metric sizes. Makers blame an unusually heavy demand from both chemists and proprietary medicine manufacturers, Christmas/New Year holidays and larger than normal seasonal orders for food and drink containers.

THE ninety-first edition of "Where to Buy Everything Chemical" — an index to the principal sources of supply of chemicals, chemical plant and apparatus — is available from "Where to Buy," Ltd., John Adam House, 17 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, price 7s. 6d. (postage and packing 1s. 6d.).

DETECTING THE HEROIN USER

List of signs compiled as an aid to diagnosis

A LIST of signs by which heroin usage may be recognised has been compiled by workers on the Horsham, Sussex, psychiatric service. Their list (*Lancet*, December 30, 1967, p. 1411) is based on information provided by twenty heroin-using patients and twenty parents of drug users. All but one of the patients were from Crawley, Sussex, and their heroin consumption ranged from 180 to 2,520 mgm. per week. Three had used heroin for over eighteen months, the remainder for four to eighteen months. The list of signs was confirmed by a clinical investigation. Signs of the "first order" (recognised as such by 90 per cent. of patients and parents) were as follows: Changes of behaviour associated with a recent injection of heroin (two to three hours) when patient is feeling "high" or euphoric:—

Small pupils; looks dreamy and detached, seems far away; fresh injection mark; does not want a proper meal, but may have fancies; rubbing of eyes, chin, and nasal areas; slow and slurred speech; scratching of arms and legs and areas

where clothes rub; resents being disturbed and spoken to, avoids noise and other strong stimuli; wakefulness interrupted by absences or drowsiness (nodding).

Changes associated with the stage when the effects of heroin are wearing off (the patient is "coming down"):—

Wants to be left alone, may get very irritable; fidgety with hands and paces up and down; cannot concentrate; perspires.

Changes associated with the mode of life brought about by the abuse of the drug over a period of time:—

Blood spotting on clothes (mainly pyjama tops and shirts); unexpected absences from home (to obtain supply); sleeps out (misses return train, loses motivation when high); receives and makes frequent telephone calls (to check on supplies).

The authors warn that some of the changes may be observed sporadically in normal adolescents but believe that if many of the signs occur together, and there have been recent changes in general behaviour, drug dependence should be high on the list of differential diagnosis.

"PRICE FIXING" ON ANTIBIOTICS

Three United States makers found guilty of conspiracy

A UNITED States Federal Court jury on December 29, 1967, found three major pharmaceutical manufacturers guilty of conspiring to "fix" the prices of certain antibiotics and to monopolise the market in them. The companies — American Cyanamid Co., Bristol Myers Co., Inc., and Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. — have announced their intention to appeal against the verdict. The case is considered to have been the most important in the field of U.S. anti-trust legislation for some years.

The U.S. Government, in a case which opened on October 23, 1967 (see *C. & D.*, November 11, 1967, p. 440), accused the three of entering into arrangements in the mid-1950's to produce and distribute broad-spectrum antibiotics. Named in the indictment as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, were Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Upjohn Co. Maximum penalties under the Sherman Anti-trust Laws are fines of \$150,000 (about £62,500) but the convictions, if upheld, would open the way to civil suits by major purchasers.

Central charge in the indictment was that the defendants and co-conspirators agreed to confine the manufacture of tetracycline to Messrs. Pfizer, Cyanamid and Bristol. They were charged also with restricting the sale of tetracycline products to those three companies, together with Upjohn and a Mathieson subsidiary (Squibb & Sons). Another charge was that they confined the sale of tetracycline in bulk to the Bristol

company, with Upjohn and Squibb as its exclusive customers, and fixed "substantially identical and non-competitive prices" for the sale of all "wonder" antibiotics by the five companies. To further the alleged conspiracy, according to the Government charge, Pfizer, aided by Cyanamid, misled the U.S. Patent Office in order to win the patent on tetracycline. Pfizer and Cyanamid were alleged to have originated the conspiracy in November 1953, and Bristol to have joined in December 1955. The conspiracy was alleged to have continued until August 1961, when the indictments were first returned.

In the eight-year period covered by the charges, revenue from sales of tetracycline were stated to have totalled \$665 million (£277 million) for the defendants and \$190 million (£79 million) for the alleged co-conspirators. During the trial the Government prosecutor claimed that Cyanamid, for example, sold capsules of tetracycline to pharmacies at \$30.6 (£12 15s.) per 100 against a production cost of \$1.52 (12s. 10d.). The cost to consumers was \$51 (£21 5s.).

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. B. E. HEBERT (export manager, Weddel Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.) is visiting the company's associates and agents in Jugo-Slavia, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. He leaves London about January 10 and returns some time in February.

IN PARLIAMENT

Kidney Transplantation

THE Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) announced on December 14, 1967, that work on kidney transplantation was being extended and that a special advisory committee had been set up to advise on the development of renal transplantation under the National Health Service, and in particular to examine and advise upon any proposals to establish renal transplantation units at new centres. Professor Sir Hedley Atkins, was to be the chairman of the committee.

Prices of Goods and Services

Answering questions on December 21, 1967, Mr. F. LEE (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) said that that morning a reference had been made to the National Board for Prices and Incomes for quick examination of the question of distributors' margins in relation to manufacturers' recommended prices.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

IN a list of the top twenty shares for 1967 two pharmaceutical and one chemical companies appear. They are STANLEY WESTON GROUP, LTD. (sixth highest gained); WILLOWS FRANCIS, LTD. (eighth) and CRODA-PREMIER, LTD. (seventeenth). The percentages by which their shares increased during 1967 were 180, 171 and 145 respectively. The directors anticipate that net profits accruing to Westons from the acquisition (see below) will be not less than £18,000 for the four months ended December 31, 1967.

PURE CHEMICALS, LTD. — The company is being acquired by the Dutch Koninklijke Zout-Organon group who are also acquiring Hoeschemie of Duren, West Germany.

BOWMANS CHEMICALS, LTD. — A final dividend of 8½ per cent. is declared making a total of 13½ per cent. for the year ended October 31, 1967. Home sales were higher at £389,924 (£362,881) but mainly because of the dock strike exports sales declined from £193,061 to £161,743. Profits before tax were £36,153 (£27,000).

STANLEY WESTON GROUP, LTD. — The consideration for the acquisition of the seventeen businesses formerly carried on by Mr. E. C. Sleep in the Southampton area (see *C. & D.*, August 5, 1967, p. 116), was £332,599. The businesses were acquired for the Group through its subsidiary R. Weston (Chemists), Ltd.

BUSINESS CHANGES

FENNINGS PHARMACEUTICALS is the new trading title of the business formerly known as Alfred Fennings, Horsham, Sussex.

FRANK BATTERSBY (proprietor, Mr. A. W. Stark, M.P.S.), has removed to 23 Market Street, Hyde, Ches (from Clarendon Place).

PLOUGH, INC. (UNITED KINGDOM), LTD., are removing to Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, on January 6 (telephone: 01-405 0917).

R. BROOKS & CO. and John L. H. Lucas have removed to 30 James Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2 (telephone Covent Garden 2101 (unchanged) (3 lines)).

APPOINTMENTS

Directors and Executives

RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD. — Mr. John Goddard has been appointed deputy managing director.

S. FIGGIS & CO., LTD. — Mr. H. F. Proctor, (a great-grandson of the late Mr. Samuel Figgis), has been appointed a director.

KODAK, LTD. — Messrs. David Landon, James Moorfoot and Robert Freeman Wright, have been appointed to the board.

LPC CHEMICALS & DYES, LTD., have appointed Mr. D. Taylor their home sales manager for pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and intermediates.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE, LTD. — Mr. F. Scott Matthews has resigned as chairman and managing director. He is succeeded by Mr. R. H. Hall (previously deputy managing director).

CRODA-PREMIER, LTD. — Messrs. J. M. Cannon, J. K. Mansfield, M. S. Foster, G. R. Hembrough, N. R. Kirby and E. W. Tyerman are to become

members of the parent company board, and Messrs. C. T. Manson and N. Duckets will be deputy chairmen.

JEAN SORELLE, LTD., 111-113, Great Portland Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. E. D. Copley, sales director (home sales). Mr. Copley was previously home sales manager. Mr. I. Symons (general manager) has been appointed a director.

JOSEPH COWPER, LTD., Penrith, Cumberland. — Mr. R. Bowman, M.P.S. is retiring after twenty-five years as managing director of the company. He will continue as chairman but is succeeded as managing director by Mr. James Carrier. Mr. George Dodds, F.P.S., manager of the company's Corney Square branch for many years, and also a director, is also retiring.

AGFA-GEVAERT, LTD., have appointed Mr. G. Ahrens deputy managing director. Mr. G. Squires takes over as sales manager, general products, in charge of retail and professional sales and photofinishing; Mr. Peter Brazier succeeds Mr. Squires as manager, retail sales division; Messrs. J. Longstaff and E. Freund are appointed assistant managers to Mr. E. Dykes (manager, photofinishing and professional sales).

NEW YEAR HONOURS

THE New Year Honours list announced on January included the following:—

Companions of Honour

LORD BOYD ORR, "for services to human and animal nutrition."

Knights Bachelor

MR. A. H. SMITH (chairman, United Africa Co., Ltd.; director Unilever, Ltd.; chairman, African committee, British National Exports Council) "for services to exports."

MR. F. E. WARNER (senior partner, Cremer & Warner) "for services to the chemical engineering profession."

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Dame Commander

MISS (KATHERINE) A. C. GILLIE, O.B.E. (Mrs. P. Smith), (immediate past president, Royal College of General Practitioners).

Knight Commander

MR. A. R. M. GEDDES, O.B.E. (chairman, Dunlop Rubber Industries, Ltd.) "for services to export."

Commander

MR. S. HOWARD (lately chairman (pharmaceuticals division), Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.).

PROFESSOR W. D. M. PATON (professor of pharmacology, University of Oxford).

MR. J. F. ROBINSON, T.D. (chairman and managing director, E. S. & A. Robinson (Holdings), Ltd.), "for services to export."

Officer

MR. S. J. DAVIES (chairman, A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., until 1967, now a director).



Mr. S. Howard



Mr. M. M. Malloch

DR. J. H. HAMENCE (senior director, Dr. Bernard Dyer & Partners (1948), Ltd., consulting chemists, London).

MR. G. W. PADWICK (overseas director, Plant Protection, Ltd., Farnhurst, Surrey) "for services to export."

MR. W. H. STOREY (managing director, Unican Instruments, Ltd.) "for services to export."

Member

MR. E. BUSBY (clerk and registrar, The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London).

MR. C. N. COOK (director and export manager, Cow & Gate, Ltd.) "for services to export."

MR. M. M. MALLOCH, M.P.S. (chief pharmacist, no. 248 maintenance unit, R.A.F. Cheshington, Ministry of Defence (Royal Air Force)).

MR. R. J. YOUNG (licensing manager, agricultural division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) "for services to export."

British Empire Medal

MR. G. E. SEYMOUR (machine shop supervisor, British American Optical Co., Ltd., Kidwelly).

DEATHS

ATZEMA.—On December 16, 1967, Mr. Stanley Reint Atzema, M.P.S., 12 High Street, Toddington, nr. Dunstable, Beds. Mr. Atzema qualified in 1930.

FOSTER.—On December 13, 1967, Mr. Hubert William Morgan Foster, M.P.S., 3 Bray Court, North Parade, Chessington, Surrey, aged sixty-two. Mr. Foster qualified in 1929.

HOOPER.—On December 31, 1967, following a car accident the previous night, Miss Margaret Pamela Hooper, B.Sc.(Pharm), M.P.S.I., 44 Lansdowne Road, Dublin, Eire, Miss Hooper was a member of the teaching staff of the college of Pharmacy, Dublin. She qualified in 1966.

KEARSLEY.—On December 23, Mr. Stephen Kearsley, M.P.S., Church View, Wood Road, Tetterton, Wolverhampton, Staffs. Mr. Kearsley, who qualified in 1947, was a director of Associated Chemists (Wolverhampton), Ltd., 42 School Street, Wolverhampton.

McGHEE.—On December 25, 1967, Dr. David McGhee, M.B., Ch.B., Crathie, Bolton Road, Bradshaw, Bolton, Lancs. Dr. McGhee qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1922 and obtained his medical qualifications in 1930.

REES.—On December 31, 1967, Mr. William Talvan Rees, F.P.S., 4 Cleveville Drive, Cheltenham, Glos., aged sixty-three, Chairman of the Marketing Policy Committee of the National Pharmaceutical Union. Mr. Rees had come on to the Union's Executive Committee in 1949, and was chairman, 1955-56 and 1965-66. He qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1926 after an apprenticeship to his father and studies at the Welsh School of Pharmacy, and was one of the first to be designated a Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society under its by-laws. In 1938 he acquired the business of Hands & Co., Cheltenham, and became active in local pharmaceutical affairs, being secretary for many years of the local N.P.U. branch and a member of the Gloucester City and County Pharmaceutical Committee, as well as chairman of the Cheltenham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was also an active officer on the Cheltenham Chamber of Commerce. Before the Chemists' Federation was wound up he was a member of its council, and he was a director of the Chemists Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd. Mr. Rees was the subject of a profile in the *C. & D.* series "Figures in the Pharmaceutical World" in June, 1955, and recently (see *C. & D.*, November 18, 1967, p. 466) was presented by the Cheltenham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society with an oil painting of himself and by the Local



Pharmaceutical Committee with a silver salver in recognition of his endeavours on behalf of local and national pharmacy. Mr. Rees was also involved in many civic activities, being a past chairman of the management committee of the St. Paul's and Maternity Hospitals, Cheltenham, a past president of Cheltenham Chamber of Commerce, chairman of Cheltenham Nursing Association, and a member of Cheltenham Borough Council, 1951-54.

Mr. J. Wright writes:—I first met Mr. Talvan Rees in 1950 when he was elected to the N.P.U. Executive Committee. I soon got to know him as one who had already devoted much of his spare time from business to pharmaceutical affairs. He brought to the deliberations of the Committee the experience that he had gained as secretary of the N.P.U. Branch for North Gloucestershire from 1945 and as secretary of the Gloucester City and County Pharmaceutical Committee since the inception of the National Health Service. His Welsh ancestry stood Mr. Rees in

good stead on those occasions when forceful oratory was needed to advance claims on behalf of pharmacists, but he was a man who brought to the conference table deep thought, a clear understanding of the needs of retail pharmacists and intense loyalty to his profession. At all times he applied vigour and determination to his task of furthering the interests of pharmacists, particularly those engaged in general practice. He will be sorely missed by the Executive Committee. The fact that he was re-elected chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union for 1965/66, only ten years after he had previously held that office, is evidence of the esteem that his colleagues on that Committee had for him. All those in retail pharmacy who knew him, and the hospital pharmacists whose cause he championed as a member of the South Western Regional Hospital board, will join me in extending sympathy to his widow and family—two sons and a daughter—in this sad hour. I feel his loss most deeply as I know will all those who came into close contact with him.

SCOTTISH CHEMISTS' REMUNERATION

New oncost and dispensing fees

AMENDMENTS to the scale of dispensing fees and oncost allowances payable to Scottish chemists have been agreed by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland). Contractors are also to receive £10 per pharmacy for each complete month the pharmacy was on the Pharmaceutical List during the period April 1, 1966, to November 30, 1967, together with a payment "to be determined" for prescriptions dispensed (excluding stock orders) during that period (estimated to be approximately 6s. 8d. per 100 prescriptions). The amendments follow the recent decision of the independent Arbitration Tribunal (see *C. & D.*, November 11, 1967, p. 442).

The changes are as follows (previous figures, where changed, in parentheses):—

ONCOST ALLOWANCES

| |
|---|
| 30 per cent. for each prescription up to 250 |
| 25 per cent. for each prescription from 251 to 500 |
| 17½ per cent. for each prescription from 501 to 750 |
| 12½ per cent. for each prescription from 751 to 1,000 |
| 10.07 per cent. for each prescription above 1,000 |
| (25 per cent. for each prescription up to 500) |
| 20 per cent. for each prescription from 501 to 750 |
| 12½ per cent. for each prescription above 750) |

DISPENSING FEES

The following table of dispensing fees replaces that in the current Drug Tariff, Scotland. The fees are additional to payment for ingredients and allowance for containers, but the additional dispensing fee of fourpence per prescription is no longer to be paid.

(1) All medicaments (including proprietaries) not requiring extemporaneous preparation, e.g., mixtures, lini-

ments, lotions, gargles, paints and all liquids for internal and external use, tablets, pills, capsules, lozenges, plasters, suppositories, pessaries, bougies, ointments, creams, pastes, confections, powders in bulk and granules, etc. Any quantity, **2s. 2d.** (1s. 7d.)

(2) All medicaments requiring extemporaneous preparation, e.g., mixtures, liniments, lotions, gargles, paints and all liquids for internal and external use, ointments, creams, pastes, confections, powders in bulk and granules, etc. Any quantity, **3s. 0d.** (2s. 5d.)

(3) Powders wrapped in separate doses and cachets extemporaneously prepared. One to six, **2s. 0d.**; seven to twelve, **3s. 0d.** Each extra dozen or part thereof, **1s. 0d.**

(4) Tablets, pills, capsules, lozenges and pastilles extemporaneously prepared. Not exceeding twenty-four, **4s. 0d.**; each extra two doz. or part thereof, **2s. 0d.**

(5) Suppositories, pessaries and bougies, etc., extemporaneously prepared. Not exceeding twelve, **4s. 0d.**; each extra dozen or part thereof, **2s. 0d.**

(6) (a) Ampoules and solutions or suspensions of medicaments; eye drops, etc., all extemporaneously prepared with aseptic technique. Any quantity, **4s. 0d.**

(b) Plasters and blisters extemporaneously prepared. Any quantity, **4s. 0d.**

URGENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Agreed fee **7s. 6d.** (2s.)

The oncost allowances and dispensing fees apply to prescriptions dispensed on or after December 1, 1967. The Executive Councils are expected to be in a position to pay arrears before March 31. The Department states that in normal circumstances the remuneration payable to chemists "will in future be reviewed at annual intervals by the management and staff side of Committee B of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council."

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Available in New Forms. — Ultralanum plain is now available from Schering Chemicals, Ltd., Pharmaceutical Division, Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex, in cream and lotion forms, the cream in 10-gm. and 30-gm. packs and the lotion in pack containing 20 mls.

Pre-radiography Purgatives. — H. R. Napp, Ltd., Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex, have introduced a new speciality X-prep, a potent purgative for use in preparing the intestinal tract prior to radiography, particularly before gastrointestinal and urological investigations. X-prep liquid should not be administered in any condition in which purgatives are contraindicated. The pack is a bottle containing 2½ fl. oz. (71 mls).

Cough-treatment Jelly. — Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, are making available a new speciality Tussi-jel (diphenhydramine and ammonium chloride). The product is indicated in the treatment of cough and contains in each 5 mls of a non-spill raspberry-flavoured jelly 15 mgm. of diphenhydramine hydrochloride and 125 mgm. of ammonium chloride. Pack is a plastic tube containing 115 mls and designed to be stored upright on its cap.

Analgesic Cream. — Radiol Chemicals, Ltd., Stepfield, Witham, Essex, have introduced an analgesic cream Aradolene containing 5 per cent. of diethylamine salicylate, 0.4 per cent. of oleoresin of capsicum and 1.4 per cent. of rectified oil of camphor with 2.5 per cent. of menthol. Indications are acute rheumatic conditions, sciatica, lumbago, fibrositis, muscular trauma, strained tendons and ligaments, and unbroken chilblains. The product is contraindicated where there are skin abrasions or sores. The pack is a 40-gm. tube.

Diuretic/Potassium Tablet. — Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, are introducing on January 8 a unique diuretic/potassium effervescent tablet, Brinaldix K. The product contains clopamide, a new compound from the company's research laboratories, claimed to give an efficient but not precipitate diuretic action, and a potassium supplement. Each tablet produces a palatable effervescent drink providing 20 mgm. of Brinaldix, 470 mgm. of potassium, and 119 mgm. of chloride. Pack is a container of four tubes of twenty-five tablets.

Antimicrobial Capsules. — Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, are making available to the medical profession on January 8 a new speciality Vibramycin capsules. Vibramycin is stated to have a broad antimicrobial spectrum and to have been shown in *in-vitro* experiments to be active against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms and against mycoplasma. The product is understood to be quickly absorbed, giving high blood levels and to be excreted only slowly, so that the levels are maintained for long periods. In consequence, Vibramycin may be administered on a once-daily basis. For the majority of susceptible infections in adults the recommended dosage is

two capsules on the first day of treatment, one capsule daily thereafter. The opaque green capsules are coded VBM 100 (each capsule contains 100 mgm. of doxycycline as the hydrochloride). The capsules are in pliofilm strips of five.

BABY PRODUCTS

Baby Bath From Europe. — The D.D.D. Co. (distributors: Dendron Richards & Appleby, Ltd., Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.) are introducing into the United Kingdom a baby bath Kosili, described as "the new way to wash babies" and claimed "the best selling baby bath in Europe." Popularity of Kosili rests on its being easy and quick to use (it "can cut bath time by half"). Other claims are that it is gentle and easy when used as a shampoo, "so safe a mother can use it for her baby's first ever bath," and that it effectively treats cradle cap.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Lipsticks with "Gold Medal Touch." — Guerlain, Ltd., 22 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, have created two lipsticks specially for the international winter and summer games. The products are Grenoble (winter games) and Mexico (summer games).

Bubble-bath "Doll." — Andre Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6, are marketing a bubble-bath "doll" containing bubble-bath powder and available in an assortment of six animated faces. The "doll" is fully dressed and packed in a window-front outer containing 1 doz. assorted.

"Mini"-treatment Pack. — A "Coty mini-treatment at a budget price" is offered by Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, in a Formula E "minipack" containing miniatures of instant cleanser, moisture balancer, skin freshener, nourishing cream, revitalising cream and beauty facial.

New Products in Series. — Rimmel, Ltd., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, have added three new products to their "Beauty Boutique" series: "Really Brown" hair-colourant shampoo; "Golden Lip" gloss in purple-and-gold swivel cases; and "Anti-shine" compressed powder suitable for all colourings.

Moisturising Liquid Cream. — Jean D'Albret-Orlane (distributors Sirex, Ltd., Spirella House, Oxford Circus, London, W.1) have perfected a new liquid cream, *Crème Hydratante Liquide*, described as having "an exquisite soft, milky texture." The product is perfumed with lemon verberna. Its viscosity is stated to be five times below that of an "ordinary" cream, thus permitting a greater proportion of active ingredients to be incorporated in the product, which is claimed also to penetrate into the inner layers of the epidermis. The pack is a gold-topped frosted-glass jar holding 2 oz.

Lip-gloss and Eye Shadow "Sticks." — Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, now offer their Lip-gloss in



The counter dispenser for Max Factor's new "Lip Gloss" stick.

a new improved medicated formulation in easy-to-use lipstick-shape presentation and size. The product is transparent when applied and goes over any shade of lipstick without changing the colour, giving it a high gloss; it may also be used to provide a smooth creamy base when worn under lipstick or a lustrous finish when used alone. Pack is a swivel-type lipstick-style gilt container under clear decorated plastic case. New colours in Hi-Fi eye shadow stick are platinum frost, candy beige, dusky beige, soft blue-grey, soft Chantreuse, Royal emerald, and blue, and the product is presented in white-and-gilt container with swivel action.

SUNDRIES

Impregnated Warmer-wear. — Dols, Ltd., 52 Fitzwilliam Street, Huddersfield, Yorks, are marketing a new and improved range of Dols impregnated "warmer-wear." The new products, developed to provide speedy and safe relief to sufferers from rheumatism and similar muscular aches and pains, are made from a woollen material saturated during manufacture with a fluid possessing penetrating and relieving properties. Dols impregnated warmer-wear is flesh coloured and is available by the yard as well as in the manufactured sections.



"IMAGE" MODERNISED: A new bottle creating a "dynamic modern image" is being introduced by Izal, Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, for Zal pine disinfectant, claimed "brand leader." Designed to make the strongest possible impact both at point of sale and in the home, the bottle is also better balanced than its predecessor. The Zal family likeness has been maintained and the "quality" image of the product is continued. Sizes range from "giant" to small.

TRADE NOTES

Change of Size.—Pipadone brand injections of dipipanone is now being issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, in box of five instead of box of ten ampoules.

A "Re-cap."—To assist in differentiating between Penbritin syrup (125 mgm. per 5 mls) and Penbritin syrup forte (250 mgm. per 5 mls) the syrup forte is shortly being supplied with a red instead of a white cap.

Change of name.—R. P. Drugs, Nordon House, 332 Meanwood Road, Leeds 7, wish to make it known that their brand of phenylbutazone tablets is no longer marketed under the name Betazed but is now marketed under the trade name Tetnor.

Address Change.—Mr. H. Lattimer, supplier of crude drugs and certain chemicals, points out that he has moved from the address given in the buyer's guide section of the *C. & D. Diary and Year Book*, to 62 Woodcote Hurst, Epsom, Surrey (telephone: Epsom 21291).

Bri-Nylon Slumber-Nets.—A display outer containing thirty-six individual packs of Bri-Nylon "One-for-Me" ruched snag-resisting slumber nets is available from A. Burnet & Co., Ltd., Wycliffe Mills, Mount Street, New Basford, Nottingham.

An Additional Size.—Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., 61 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1, announce that Plastalac protective coating for plaster casts is now available in bottle of 50 gm. in addition to the present 450-gm. size.

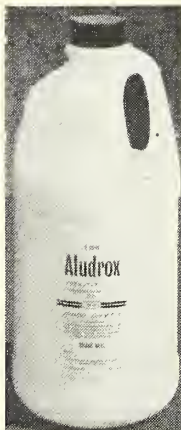
Now in Smaller Tablets.—Lusty's malted kelp tablets are now being issued by the makers, Lusty's Natural Products, Co., Ltd., London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, in a smaller tablet containing gr. 6 of kelp. The packs are of 100, 250 and 750.

A Five-day Treatment Course.—Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, have made available a 100-mil bottle of Terramycin syrup containing, in each 5-mil dose, 125 mgm. of oxytetracycline as calcium di-oxytetracycline, and providing a complete five-day course of treatment.

A New Set of Prices.—Cuxson, Gerard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, announce that the prices of their

surgical dressings and plasters are being provisionally increased from January 1 to absorb present known increases of raw material costs. A price list of the products is available from the manufacturers on request.

Change to Metric Packs.—Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, announce that they are engaged in a programme of phased rationalisation to standard metric pack sizes for their fluid products. First product affected is Benlyn expectorant. Metric pack sizes are being supplied as stocks of imperial sizes are exhausted.



Metric Replaces Imperial.—John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks, announce that from January 8, their 80 fl. oz. pack of Aludrox is being withdrawn and replaced by the new 2-litre pack illustrated, a novel polythene container specially designed for convenience in dispensing, handling and storage.

Bonus Offers

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Telford Road, Basingstoke, Hants. *Karvol* inhalant capsules. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on orders between 2 and 11 doz.; fourteen as twelve on orders of 12 doz. and over. *Halibut-oil capsules*. Parcels E, thirteen invoiced as twelve on 3 doz. tins of thirty; N, thirteen invoiced as twelve on 2 doz. tins of sixty; L, thirteen invoiced as twelve on 1 doz. tins of 120; X, twenty-six tins of thirty invoiced as twenty-four, thirteen tins of sixty invoiced as twelve and thirteen tins of 120 invoiced as twelve. Until February 9.

Premium Offers

GOYA, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Silky hand lotion and fine talc in special pack in four fragrances (Piquant, Timeless, Frenzy, and Black Rose), at reduced price 8s. 3d.



"EXTRA-LIFE GIRL": Miss Hilary Harvey, winner of a contest organised by Golden, Ltd., London, W.1. (see *C. & D.*, December 23/30, 1967, p. 582).

MAWS PHARMACY SUPPLIES, LTD., Barnet, Herts. Credit voucher with every Maws baby product entitles mothers to luxury nursery equipment at reduced prices plus free National Savings stamps for baby. For first fifty chemists per month whose names and addresses are on "Save for Baby" plan leaflets a free long-playing record.

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES) LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Phial of Exuberance perfume with creme puff refill.

Discontinued

BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Brocillin tablets (500 x 250 mgm.) (future orders met with pack of 100).

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Hepadis brand prophylactic and contagious-hepatitis antiserum (equine origin) (bottle of 25 mls).

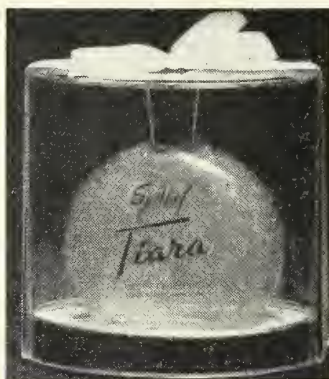
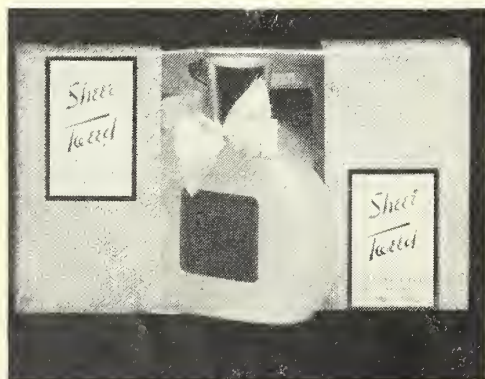
DISTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool, 24. Mixtamycin 5-gm., single vial. (Mixtamycin 1-gm, pack of five vials, remains available).

VITAMINS, LTD., Upper Mall, London, W.6. Advel; aneurine co. tabs and tabs. fort.; Ascorvel; Betavel; folic acid; hesperidin; inositol; Megalovel; Nicovel; pantothenic acid; Pyriovel; Riboval; Tropenal, vitamin capsules, B.P.C.; Vitavel A, D and K; Omnivite forte; Becovite and Befortiss ampoules; Becovite and Befortiss tablets 1000; Complevit tablets 200 and 4000; Pregnavite tablets 200 and 4000.

Information for Manufacturers

Sales Link Continues.—The contract between Merchandising Manpower, Ltd., Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1, and Scottish Television, Ltd., for the provision and administration of the S.T.V. sales force, has been re-signed. The force works on behalf of S.T.V. clients, selling and merchandising their products.

Vitamins from Japan.—The products of Takeda Chemical Industries, Hikari City, Japan, are distributed in the United Kingdom by Ferro Metal and Chemical Corporation, Ltd., Victoria House, Vernon Place, London, W.C.1. Japan's contribution to vitamin production goes back to 1910, when vitamin B₁ was obtained from rice bran by Dr. Umetaro Suzuki. Another landmark was the discovery of allithiamine, a vitamin B₁ derivation by Dr. Fujiwara, Kyoto University. In 1966 Japan's output of vitamin B₁ and derivatives of the vitamin totalled 560 tons. Production of vitamin C in Japan, which now stands at 1,600 tons a year, has been since 1957 by a method devised in the University of Tokyo.



ADDITIONS TO SERIES: Sheer Tweed golden and Tiara green pearlescent body lotions. Both are by Lenthéric, Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

Distinguished Signatories to a Petition

ASSISTANTS SUPPORTED IN AN 1862 SHORTER-HOURS CAMPAIGN

C. G. DRUMMOND, F.P.S.

BY its very nature, pharmacy has always been a hard taskmaster. Even today, when conditions are vastly different from those obtaining a century ago, its practitioners run a poor second in the race for leisure, invariably and inevitably lagging behind. A document has recently come to light which clearly shows that in 1862 the assistants and apprentices of the chemists and druggists of the city of Edinburgh were desirous of a shorter working day. To that end they organised themselves to petition their employers, seeking the assistance of the medical profession to support their endeavours. With commendable humanity, physicians and surgeons subscribed their names to a document signifying their approval of the petition. That approval was not unqualified, but was contingent upon provision being made to meet all cases of emergency after eight o'clock in the evening. Unfortunately no record appears to exist of the success or otherwise of the appeal, though one would imagine that the employers of that time would attempt to comply, if only to keep in the good graces of the signatories, who formed as distinguished a selection as Edinburgh could have produced at any time in its long and honoured medical history.

At the Head of the List

Heading the list is Sir Robert Christison, professor of *materia medica*, intimately associated with pharmacy in Scotland as Privy Council visitor to the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations. Sir Robert was an expert witness in many important criminal cases, and at the early age of thirty-two his evidence helped to secure the conviction of Burke (of the infamous partnership of Burke and Hare). But for illness, Christison would have had the distinction of inaugurating the long and unbroken series of evening meetings held under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland. He was a good friend to pharmacy, and in the wider field his eminence made him the obvious choice as chairman of the first British Pharmacopoeia Commission.

Heading the right-hand column is the signature of James Young Simpson, described on his statue in Princes Street Gardens as "Pioneer in Anaesthesia"—a well merited if somewhat modest appreciation of a great man. His early work on chloroform, which led to a head-on clash with the Church, is world famous. It is fitting that another signatory should be Thomas Keith, for he was apprenticed to Simpson, and took part in the original chloroform experiment. Keith is said to have been the last medical apprentice in Edinburgh. A great man himself, he seemed to attract the attention of other great men for, in addition to his association with Simpson, he was house-surgeon for a time to the famous surgeon James Syme, whose signature appears near the foot of the first column. As fellow students, Syme and Christison were keenly interested in chemistry, and it was in the course of experimenting that Syme discovered the secret of waterproofing cloth by using a solution of rubber, and that discovery brought both fortune and lasting fame to an enterprising chemist of the name of Macintosh, who was quick to see the possibilities in the publication of Syme's work. On wet days we should wear a "Syme" if honour and commerce meant always the same thing. Syme's influence in surgery was of a high order, and it was to him that the young Lister came from London in 1853. Syme was notoriously not the easiest of men, but Lister was doubly successful in his wooing, winning the friendship of Syme and the hand of his daughter. It is a pity that the list does not contain the name of Lister but, two years

before the document was signed, Lister had moved to Glasgow. During his tenure of office as professor of surgery at that university he began the great work on antiseptic surgery, returning to Edinburgh a few years later on the death of his father-in-law to succeed to the chair of clinical surgery.

Immediately below the signature of Christison appears the name of Charles Wilson. Dr. Wilson, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, was closely associated with pharmacy at an important stage in the work of preparing the first edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. He read a paper before an evening meeting in Edinburgh putting forward a most ingenious system of weights and measures for use in pharmacy and medicine. It has to be remembered that the British Pharmacopoeia was to supplant those of London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and that uniformity was essential. For example, the value of the drachm in Dublin was only 54.68 grains, and clearly all who used the new volume would require to speak the same language. Dr. Charles Wilson, aware that a change would have to take place, and recognising that sooner or later a metric system would be adopted in this country, put forward the wholly practical suggestion that all that was required was to alter the value of each grain by approximately one-eleventh. By that means, 100 minims of water would weigh 100 grains, and his proposals, he thought, would be assimilable, without trouble, whatever form the metric system took in the country as a whole. That paper was delivered in Edinburgh in 1859, and Dr. Wilson met the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in London hoping to convert them to his scheme. Alas, the only conversion for a century has been that required by the fact that 480 minims of water weigh 437.5 grains. Lamentably a splendid opportunity was lost.

Cream of a Notable Coterie

Other eminent men prepared to exhibit their interest in the welfare of the pharmacy apprentice were John Hughes Bennett, professor of physiology, a talented teacher who introduced classes on polyclinic lines in the Royal Dispensary at West Richmond Street (the Royal Dispensary later achieved lasting and world-wide pharmaceutical fame as "Duncan's" School of Pharmacy); Alexander Russell Simpson, professor of gynaecology and nephew of Sir J. Y. Simpson; Patrick Heron Watson, regarded as a most brilliant surgeon and first-class physician. Heron Watson spent a gruelling initiation to his life's work in the Crimea and Turkey, and his experiences there were the subject of a fascinating paper presented recently by his grandson, Dr. Boog Watson. Heron Watson barely survived the ordeal, reaching Hospital in Malta in a critical condition. Henry Littlejohn also achieved fame by being appointed the first medical officer of health for the city in the same year as he appended his signature to the document. It was at his instigation that the Town Council of Edinburgh applied to have Parliamentary sanction for the notification of infectious diseases, and the Act was passed in 1879. It was not long before the whole country followed suit. W. T. Gairdner, the last signatory, left Edinburgh that same year to occupy the chair of medicine at Glasgow, and the following year was appointed the first M.O.H. of that city, under conditions which were a challenge to the most dedicated and progressive minds in medicine.

One could go on with the distinguished list, which comprises the cream of a notable coterie of distinguished

Edinburgh, March, 1862.

We, the undersigned members of the Medical Profession in Edinburgh, hereby signify our approval of the Petition of the Assistants and Apprentices of Dispensing Chemists to their Employers; viz. that their Shops be shut at eight o'clock P.M., provided all cases of emergency after that hour, can be attended to as formerly.

A. Christie

Thos.
J. Reith
William Cunningham
James Apper
James Smith
J. Hughes Burns
W. Handyside
Patrick Morrison
J. Miller
J. Matthew Duncan
John Young Myrtle
Mr. Young

David MacLagan M.D.

~~E. D.~~

Robt. Dund: Scorsby Jackson

Thos. Reith

James Thos Alexander

W. MacLagan

James Byrne

Alb. Duthie

Alex. Jackson

John New M.D.

W. S. Carmichael M.D.

W. H. W. W.

Thos. W. W.

Thos. W. W. M.D.

Thos. W. W. M.D.

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Alex. R. Simpson M.D.
William R. Sanders M.D.
Matthew Muscleville M.D.
Isaac Burton (Clerk)
J. F. Macfarlan
Al. Ziegler M.D.
P. Fairbairn M.D.
James G. B. B. M.D.
John B. B. M.D.
Thomas A. B. M.D.
Peter F. B. M.D.
James P. B. M.D.
James A. B. M.D.
James D. B. M.D.
Robert P. B. M.D.
Al. B. B. M.D.
R. B. B. M.D.
W. B. B. M.D.
P. B. B. M.D.
B. B. B. M.D.
N. B. B. M.D.
H. B. B. M.D.

Signatures on the reverse side of the petition

physicians and surgeons in a notable period, some of whom occupied chairs of the university. The reasonable request of the overworked apprentices and assistants in pharmacy in 1862 has resulted fortuitously in the preservation of a truly remarkable collection of autographs of the famous.

But who were the pharmacists who were being thus importuned? They included such prominent figures as Henry C. Baildon; John Mackay, the first and only honorary secretary of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society; James Robertson, J. F. Macfarlan and others of note. Not much is to be gleaned on the subject from contemporary records, but a little more light is shed in an unexpected quarter. An evening meeting was addressed in Edinburgh, in November 1861, by Professor Archer, Regius Keeper of the Edinburgh Industrial Museum, in the course of which he gave sound advice to the younger pharmacists. But he closed his lecture by addressing himself to the senior members. He felt it a duty, incumbent on all who addressed

that body, to refer to an oft-repeated suggestion, indeed almost a hackneyed one. "I allude," he said "to the short-hour movement. I am not prepared to enter in to the pro and con of this much vexed question. It has been before you for years, and it has been impressed upon your minds by your own honest convictions, that the change sought is a reasonable and proper one, and that it is but a simple act of justice which sooner or later must be accorded. I can therefore only add my own earnest entreaty that this question may be taken into account as one in which longer thinking is not only useless but is an absolute fault, and that the energetic action necessary to carrying it out may no longer be delayed. In the town from which I came it is not now common to find a respectable druggist's shop open after half-past seven; and I do not believe that any of those who have conformed to this plan is a farthing poorer, or that the public are in the slightest degree inconvenienced. Doubtless there is an occasional emergency requiring attendance; but if the public is made aware that only such cases will be attended to, little unnecessary trouble will be given. Good sense and justice both demand it, and I am sure at your hands will soon receive it."

Professor Archer's concern may have been the spark to the tinder which lighted the torch carried by the assistants and apprentices to the medical profession later.

But pharmacy was not alone in its desire to find a little leisure. On February 22, 1965, *The Scotsman* published a paragraph taken from its issue of exactly one hundred years before, reporting a meeting of the Grocers' Early Closing Association. The president of that day said that the Association had been formed in 1833 with a view to reducing the hours of labour. Many of the older members, he said, had become inured to long hours and it had become second nature to keep their shops open late. He called on the young men to maintain consistency and gradually early closing would become general, as the old were bound to die. The observation was greeted, we are informed, with laughter and applause. That suggests that the effort of apprentices and assistants in pharmacy was only part of a general movement designed to permit of other pursuits than merely work and sleep.

100 YEARS AGO

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST FOR 1868

From the C. & D., December 14, 1867.

MINDFUL of the proverb which assures us that there is safety in the multitude of counsellors, we have solicited our readers for suggestions respecting the future conduct of this Journal; and the issue of our request is a collection of conflicting counsels, plainly showing that there is no "common measure" of the tastes, opinions, and desires of those whom we address. The whole correspondence is, however, perfectly harmonious as an expression of goodwill towards the Journal; and we are glad that it has been elicited on the eve of our new start. We have carefully weighed the various suggestions and monitions of our subscribers, and have decided upon a course which will allow for the full development of those departments of our Journal by which it is distinguished from other periodicals, and also for the introduction of several new features of great importance, without encroaching upon the space devoted to original scientific communications. We have resolved, in short, to enlarge the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, with a view of enhancing its value as a trade organ. Before we enter into the details of our scheme, we must indicate the principal considerations which have led to its adoption. Our supporters may be divided into classes. . . . First, there is the Scientific Pharmacist. . . . For him we must provide sound science and good literature. Secondly there is the Chemist and Druggist. . . . To him the smallest particle of information that can be turned to good account in his business is much more acceptable than a long scientific article. He takes a lively interest in every movement of the trade but is comparatively indifferent to the progress of chemical philosophy, the new refinements of pharmacy and the disputed questions relating to *matiria medica*.

BRANCH EVENTS

SHEFFIELD

Joint Meeting

THE Sheffield Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Guild of Public Pharmacists recently held a joint meeting at which DR OWEN spoke of his work as a consultant chemical pathologist. Increasing demand by the medical staff for tests and the need for results to be produced quickly had led to a greater amount of automation (auto-dilutors, auto-analysers, etc.), he said. He then invited the members to look round the laboratories to see tests being performed. On the following day the Society's Branch held a cheese and wine evening. MR. GOMM of the National Dairy Council spoke on the history of cheese making and the different national types of cheese.

ISLE OF WIGHT

"Pot" Smokers' Progress

SECRETARY of the Pharmaceutical Society's Statutory Committee (MR. L. PRIEST) told a mixed audience of thirty-seven doctors, pharmacists, nurses and prison hospital officers in Newport recently that some members of all classes of addict might eventually progress from no matter how innocuous beginnings to heroin, and eventually become physical, moral and mental wrecks. The proponents of pot (cannabis) were vociferous in defending it, but it had been proved, though they maintained to the contrary, that persons who smoked cannabis could not break themselves of the habit. Ninety-seven per cent. of heroin addicts started on cannabis, said Mr. Priest, who concluded his talk by detailing the new legislation passed to combat addiction. A vote of thanks was proposed by DR. MACHELL (County medical officer of health) after a brief talk on security by Detective-Sergeant Groves (Crime Prevention Officer, Isle of Wight).

WEST MIDDLESEX

New Home

NOVEMBER meeting of the West Middlesex Chemists' Association was held at a new venue: the Park hotel, Hanwell. The chairman (Mr. F. S. Edwards) welcomed members and introduced the guest speaker, Professor A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) whose subject was "Pharmacy in Great Britain and America—a comparison and contrast." Professor Beckett indicated how differences in training in Great Britain and the United States of America had affected the development of the profession. Training in the U.S. lasted up to six years, but the first year was spent on subjects taken at "A" level in Britain. The ratio of pharmacists per head of population was roughly the same but Britain had a higher percentage of women pharmacists. The two countries had similar problems with brand names and the same generic-name controversy. The lecture was illustrated by colour slides of American schools of pharmacy and their halls of residence, with views of places the Professor had visited. Dr. Michaels proposed a vote of thanks.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Legibility the Aim

SIR,—In the interests of legibility doctors are from time to time urged to type their prescriptions. Somehow I hardly think that this (which I received recently):—

Ry Mag carb-aromat mixt with
nuc vom trm' 10. 1/2 oz x
3alyxxx x10.0zxxxxxxxxxxx
is what intended. SURREYITE

Eye Ointment Tubes

SIR,—The appendix to the Standard for metal collapsible tubes for eye ointment describes an apparatus for expressing ointment from tubes and the test method. The metal-particle content is assessed by giving each metal particle a score. If the total score is less than 100 points the batch of tubes passes the test. In this day and age of technical advancement it is a sad reflection that no satisfactory method has yet been found of manufacturing metal tubes that are entirely free from metal particles. In spite of the new rules (at best a compromise) to limit both the size and number of particles, the ultimate desiderata must still be no metal particles of any description. In this connection I should like to mention that the answer can be found in pvc tubes, which we have found entirely satisfactory for Optrex eye ointment. The tubes were evolved in co-operation with the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and the manufacturers concerned. They provide the minimum of "suckback," are easily sterilised by gamma radiation and are equally economical in use.

H. M. SEWARD, *Managing Director,*
OPTREX, LTD.,
Perivale, Middlesex

Chemists Criticised

SIR,—Unfortunately one finds oneself joining the ranks of other distributors and perhaps wholesalers who cling to the generalisation that the retail side of our business, far from working with us for the increase of sales, appears to work against us. Paradoxically this could almost be understood if the argument continued that the retailer for some perverse reason had decided that there was a conflict of approach and had opted on the side of the public, but even this is not the case, and it appears that the retailer is fighting a line battle from the unhappy position of no man's land. We have recently been spending a considerable amount of money on the promotion of a product called Placentubex, the results of which have been an interesting amount of editorial coverage in the glossy magazines. Not only has this stimulated a demand from the readers of these magazines but we have received many direct inquiries from consumers all over the country. The main complaint is that, when they ask their retail chemist for the product, he seems unable to serve them. He also seems unable to go to the trouble of

saying he will order it for the customer. We are therefore left with the conclusion that perhaps we are throwing our money away in creating consumer demand which the chemist does not appear to wish to satisfy. All of which brings us much nearer in understanding the vast growth of mail-order business in this country. There is also one other conclusion to be drawn, that is that a number of retail chemists are unwilling to even look up their quarterly price lists, which you take great effort to produce, to find the necessary information to enable them to meet a customer's simplest inquiry.

DAVID HARVEY & CO., LTD.,
R. D. HENRY, *Director,*
London, E.C.2

Colin Gunn Valedictory Fund

SIR,—Colin Gunn, head of the Leicester School of Pharmacy, is to retire at the end of the current academic session. Old students and colleagues, at home and overseas, will wish that a fitting opportunity be given to express the sentiments that his departure invokes. To this end we would ask you to allow us, by this letter, to inform them that a subscription has been opened and that a presentation dinner is to be held at the Grand Hotel, Leicester, on June 28, 1968. Full details of this dinner will appear later on and will also be sent directly to as many past students as can be reached. Provisional bookings, with the option of subsequent cancellation in the event of inability to attend, will be accepted from now onwards. Donations and/or dinner bookings should be addressed to:—

The Secretary,
The Colin Gunn Valedictory
Subscription,
School of Pharmacy,
Regional College of Technology,
The Newarke, Leicester.

Cheques, money orders or postal orders should be made out to "The Colin Gunn Valedictory Subscription."

S. J. CARTER,
F. R. JUMFORD,
R. M. RIDGWAY,
Leicester

PRESCRIPTION POSER

AS the doctor was not available until next morning, the Essex pharmacist who sent in the prescription shown below had, as he said, ample oppor-

Handwritten prescriptions:
Albin Chlor 4p v
Ela Sophia by Kamm 2371
U. 60 2371 993
U. 44 101

tunity to decipher it. It took him three hours (in between other prescriptions, to arrive at the result. Then "each syllable became quite meaningful."



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: 01-353 6565

A Statement of Principles

It is important to recognise the Pharmaceutical Society's published comments (p. 15) on the White Paper on medicines legislation for what they are—a document appropriate to put forward at a preliminary stage, before an actual Bill is drafted and laid before Parliament.

In that context the comments are worthy of wide acceptance, adding up to a lucid advocacy of principles which, if fully applied, would provide guarantees of safe, effective medicines, marketed without unreasonable claims of their effects or through the wrong channels, and distributed with proper discrimination and advice to the people for whom they were rightly intended. So long as the document is recognised by all concerned as being such as we have described, well and good. For a long time to come it will contribute towards providing a yardstick by which to judge arguments for exempting particular products or reconciling particular interests.

But when it comes to the crunch of the Bill and the cut-and-thrust of arguments about its clauses something much more like horse-trading is going to be called for. From that aspect the comments may be criticised for

opinions, modified as they then will have been by the ideas and reactions to the White Paper by all the outside parties concerned. Once the clauses are crystallised it will be difficult to introduce fundamental changes into the Bill. It could well have happened by then that the discussions on the Bill will be political Party issues, adding still more to the difficulties of changing any clauses that might prove adverse to pharmacy. Already the Council should be working hard at the production of evidence and statistics to drive home its comments.

At the same time the Council should be giving precise and effective guidance to the membership on what must be done to ensure that pharmacy in the future is able to exert its full influence as a profession.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

UNITED Kingdom exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during November 1967 were valued at £5,545,000, bringing the total for the eleven months of 1967 to £65,370,000—an increase of £4.5 million on the equivalent period of 1966. With the addition of medicated and unmedicated surgical dressings the total—as classified under division 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s.)—was for November, £5,940,000, and for the eleven months, £70,753,000 (£66,704,000).

A summary of the items making up November's total, together with bulk exports of three pharmaceutical chemicals included under another division, is given in the table below. Division 54 imports are also shown.

The Irish Republic was the largest single customer for United Kingdom exports, with purchases valued at £387,000. Belgium's purchases were valued at £366,000, and France's at £306,000. Sales to members of the European Economic Community came to £1.2 million and to associates of Britain in the European Free Trade Association to £724,000.

Imports of pharmaceutical products during the month reached a record total of £1,826,000, Western Germany's share being £725,000.

| EXPORTS | £'000 | | £'000 | | £'000 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Vitamins, bulk | 145 | Organotherapeutic glands, etc. | | Sulphonamides, bulk | 59 |
| .. products | 84 | .. bulk | 19 | .. tablets | 28 |
| Antibiotics | | .. products | 6 | .. other products | 51 |
| Penicillin, bulk | 177 | Sera and vaccines | 205 | Proprietary medicines | 1,429 |
| injections | 83 | Aspirin, bulk | 21 | Unclassified medicines | 888 |
| tablets, ointments, etc. | 544 | .. products | 139 | IMPORTS | |
| other antibiotics, bulk | 364 | Antihistamines, products | 60 | Vitamins | 168 |
| products | 555 | Antipaludics, products | 32 | Antibiotics | 243 |
| Alkaloids, bulk | 145 | Barbiturates, bulk | 12 | Alkaloids | 109 |
| .. products | 18 | .. products | 17 | Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines | 68 |
| Hormones, bulk | 159 | Medicated confectionery | 36 | Proprietary and veterinary medicines | 879 |
| .. products | 264 | Ointments, liniments* | 73 | All other | 360 |
| Glycosides | 22 | Surgical dressings | 395 | | |

* not specified elsewhere

failure to present suitable supporting evidence that interests hostile to legislation or the Society's suggestions would be compelled either to accept or to counter. If the relative absence of such facts arises from a decision by the Council and its advisers that many of the statements in the document needed no such support, then we suggest they have underrated the "opposition." If that is what they have done they can hardly have established by the comments a basis from which to gain the needed advantages for pharmacy.

The Council has stated that its attitude may be revised when a Bill is published, but we would like to be sure that it will then be able to influence the Government's

ON THE SIDELINES

★ "COMPOSITION FOR CURING TUMOURS" ★

THE usual view of cancer is that normal cells are stimulated in some unknown way so that they undergo mutation to form cancerous cells. Another view that has been put forward is that some forms of cancer are caused by viruses. If the second view is correct the possibility of preparing an immune antigen that will cure or alleviate cancer is opened up. In British patent No. 1,090,850 (published November 15, 1967), a Japanese, Momoe Soeda, has described the preparation of such an antigen and its use, either to prevent a recurrence of cancer after the affected part of the body has been removed by operation or to

treat inoperable metastases. In 1962 the inventor claims to have discovered a cancer-causing factor that consisted of viruses in the fluid of Ehrlich ascites (abdominal dropsy) of an animal. He carried out work which appeared to show that an antigen prepared from such fluid (ascites) would protect mice against the onset of cancer following the deliberate insertion of cancer cells; the protection was not absolute, but it enabled many mice to survive conditions that killed all unprotected controls. Momoe then experimented in humans with good results. In the preparation of the antigen ascites (fluid of a human cancer patient) was treated with a 50 per cent. solu-

tion of zinc chloride. The precipitate thereby formed was treated with 10 per cent. solution of disodium hydrogen phosphate, and to the liquid drawn off was added ethanol. The precipitate so formed was purified in several stages and finally dissolved in physiological salt solution. In the patent specification, four tests are described on four cancer patients who underwent operations for tumour removal. The antigen was hypodermically injected several times a day, and after about three weeks the patients were discharged from hospital, in some cases returning at intervals for injection for some months. They were apparently completely cured, gained weight and could work.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

"SUBSTITUTION"

BY A HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

SUBSTITUTION is generally regarded as a dirty word in pharmacy, but in hospitals it is practised on a wide and increasing scale. In the majority of cases the governing body has given the pharmacist formal authority to ignore, at his discretion, the brand names used on prescriptions and to dispense instead an alternative brand or an unbranded drug.

In fact it is difficult to see precisely what authority the governing body is empowered to delegate to the pharmacist. Ministry of Health Circular HM(61)78 advises that the "substitution by the pharmacists of less expensive drugs of equivalent therapeutic effect . . . is reasonable and indeed desirable," but only provided that the following conditions are complied with:—

- 1) it must only be done under a scheme which is well understood and acceptable to the senior medical staff,
- 2) it must only apply to doctors who have expressly agreed to it,
- 3) any scheme must provide for the exemption of particular prescriptions at the request of the doctor,
- 4) the drug actually issued should be entered on the prescription card and returned to the doctor concerned.

It therefore seems perfectly clear that the most any hospital authority can do is to *invite* the senior medical staff as individuals to accept the pharmacist's judgment about what constitutes "a drug of equivalent therapeutic effect." If they agree, then the pharmacist is on fairly safe ground—provided, of course, that there is a record of the decision, and also provided that he remembers that the agreement is not binding. A doctor retains the right to insist that it should not apply to any or all of his prescriptions, and in fact to opt out of it altogether if he so wishes. Pharmacists who substitute on their own initiative, and without formal authority from their governing bodies, would do well to consider what might happen in the event of a legal action being brought by a patient who alleged that he had suffered injury from taking a drug that was not that prescribed by the doctor. A jury would not be impressed by a claim that the pharmacist considered it to be "just as good" and that he was acting within his professional competence. If he had received formal authority to substitute he could at least count on the support of his employers.

Consultation Lacking

It is only too clear that a scheme for substitution that complies with the conditions laid down by the Ministry can only be operated effectively if the pharmacist is willing to give his wholehearted co-operation. Yet there seems to have been no consultation either with the Guild or the Pharmaceutical Society prior to the issue of the circular. If there had, it is unlikely that either body would have been prepared to agree to what is without doubt a masterpiece of equivocation.

Fortunately for the Ministry the large majority of hospital pharmacists proved ready and willing to accept the

proposals, possibly because they seemed to give some sort of official approval to an already prevalent practice. Permission to ignore registered trade marks used on prescriptions made it possible to extend the use of competitive tenders for the purchase of drugs into areas where it had previously been impossible. If hospital pharmacists at any time decided to "work to rule" by supplying the brand of drug actually ordered on the prescription, the rise in costs would indeed be astronomical. They might at some time be forced to make use of that powerful weapon to make the Ministry stop equivocating about substitution.

A Dilemma

There is, of course, something of a dilemma. The Ministry has on many occasions drawn the attention of hospital authorities to the need to ensure that there is no interference with the doctors' right to prescribe any drug that he, as an individual, decides is necessary for the treatment of his patient. By using brand names he can, if he so wishes, specify the product of a particular manufacturer and insist that it be supplied. If he does so, the conditions laid down in H.M. (61) 78 make it clear that neither the hospital authority nor the pharmacist can ignore his instructions.

Obviously in such circumstances it is virtually impossible for the Ministry to offer any clear guidance on substitution, and in consequence it prefers to let the pharmacist "carry the can," knowing full well that his action can easily be repudiated if there is a serious complaint. Sainsbury has of course recommended the abolition of brand names for all new pharmaceutical products and, if the proposal is accepted by Parliament, the hospital pharmacist's problems will be almost completely resolved. Prescribers would then be forced to use "approved names" for the simple reason that there were no alternatives, and unless the product of a particular manufacturer was specified the pharmacist would be free to decide the source of supply. That is surely a decision which is well within his professional competence.

Nevertheless it would be foolish to pin too many hopes upon the implementation of that particular recommendation. It is certain to meet with implacable opposition, not only from the pharmaceutical industry but also from large sections of both the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Up to the present there has been no official reaction from the Guild, but it would be surprising indeed if it did not see the recommendation as a heaven-sent opportunity to improve the standing of hospital pharmacy. In that case it might well have to consider whether a threat to "work to rule" in the event of non-implementation might not be entirely without influence on the ultimate decision. If sectional interests are to be pursued, then hospital pharmacists are entitled to do everything in their power to ensure that their point of view is not neglected just because they are not a numerically strong group.

Council Comments on White Paper

PUBLISHED AND FORWARDED TO MINISTER

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has published its considered comments on the White Paper on Medicines Legislation and is bringing them to the notice of the Minister of Health. An abstract of them is given:—

The White Paper proposals are in general welcomed by the Society. Covering such a wide field, and being capable of application in far-reaching detail, they are bound to be controversial to a greater or lesser degree. It is important, however, not only that they should be critically examined but that, in particular, those affected should be willing to give whatever assistance they can to the Government and Parliament to ensure that the maximum advantage in the public interest is derived from the opportunity offered by legislation of such a fundamental character. The Society's comments are put forward in a spirit of co-operation and in the hope that they will commend themselves to the Government.

REASONS FOR LEGISLATION (Paragraphs 2-9). While recognising the importance of recent developments in the production and use of medicines as an argument for the proposed new legislation, the Society considers that the emphasis on that factor has tended to obscure the need for such legislation arising from the nature of medicines as a class and the circumstances in which they are used. Any substance used as a medicine carries with it a hazard and, even if that is not evident or apparently serious, the advance of knowledge may at any time reveal a danger not previously suspected. Moreover, to use any medicine in the wrong circumstances may have serious consequences. Although paragraphs 42 and 43 recognise such considerations as reasons for limiting the sale of medicines to pharmacies, they do so primarily in relation to modern drugs. Unless they are accepted in relation to medicines irrespective of their origin or particular characteristics the legislation, will fail to achieve its purpose to the fullest extent.

SCOPE OF PROPOSALS (Paragraphs 10-12). The proposed scope of the legislation appears to cover all aspects of medicines needing control. Whether the methods of achieving the necessary control will be adequate depends upon the provisions of the Bill and the way in which the Ministers will exercise their powers. The comments made in this memorandum are therefore subject to review in the light of terms of the Bill itself. The inclusion of veterinary medicines is to be warmly welcomed.

MEDICINES COMMISSION AND EXPERT COMMITTEES (Paragraphs 13-19). The proposed advisory machinery appears to offer a satisfactory means of supplying the Ministers with the advice they need provided the Commission is adequate in size and due weight is given in its composition to the specialised interests concerned, and that the expert committees are also adequate

in number and composition. No group of functions corresponding to those now undertaken by the Poisons Board is mentioned, yet it is essential that there should be at least one expert committee, if not more, to deal with such matters. The Bill should indicate the main spheres of knowledge and experience which should be represented in the Medicines Commission by stating that it should be composed primarily of persons belonging to the pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary professions and the pharmaceutical industry. Non-medicinal poisons give rise to health hazards and would seem to require that the control exercised over them should be co-ordinated with that relating to medicines. That suggests that the procedure for controlling non-medicinal poisons should be reviewed.

DRUGS AND MEDICAL DEVICES (Paragraphs 20-24). It is desirable that the substances and articles to be controlled should be broadly defined. The use of the word "drug" to include both substances and preparations is confusing. The position is made more complicated by the fact that there is no consistent use of the term "drug." A distinction should be drawn between substances and preparations, as the control conditions applicable to them may be quite different. The term "drug" has acquired such an association with illegality and abuse that it would be better to discontinue its use in legislation. The following terms are suggested:—

"MEDICAL SUBSTANCE": a substance intended for use as a medicine whether alone or in a medicinal preparation.

"MEDICINAL PREPARATION": a preparation containing one or more medicinal substances or the product of the interaction of medicinal substances.

"MEDICINE": a substance or preparation defined on the basis of paragraphs 20 and 21.

The proposal to leave the control of Dangerous Drugs in the hands of the Home Secretary does not take into account the increasing difficulty of separating the criminal and medical aspects of drugs, as evidenced by the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1967. It is largely an historical accident that the present arrangements obtain. The origin of the Dangerous Drugs legislation in the need to prevent trafficking in drugs clearly pointed to the Home Secretary as the most appropriate Minister at that time, and this would remain a function of the Home Secretary if the Minister of Health were responsible for the control measures and for their enforcement within the scope of legitimate manufacture, handling and use of Dangerous Drugs. The arrangements for such enforcement would be in principle no different from those for medicines generally and the same staff could be used. The police would then be concerned only with offences committed outside legitimate channels. This proposal is in no way a criticism of the manner in which Dangerous Drug

matters have been handled under the authority of the Home Secretary; it is simply a corollary of the comprehensive nature of the new legislation.

These proposals give effect to the view expressed by the Society before the joint subcommittee of the Medical Advisory Committees on Safety of Drugs, and repeated in the minority report of the two pharmacist members of the subcommittee, that a voluntary scheme dealing with importation, manufacture and marketing was inadequate and there was need for early statutory control.

It is noted with satisfaction that the proposals envisage the concern for flexibility and co-operation that has been a feature of the voluntary system. The Society desires to emphasise the importance of the function of the pharmacist in the complex of operations involved in the manufacture and marketing of medicines. While the degree of specialisation involved in these operations calls for the services of experts of various kinds, it is the pharmacist whose services can be most widely used and whose unique training in the scientific, technical, professional and legal aspects of the manufacture and distribution of medicines makes him the most appropriate person to co-ordinate all the activities to which licensing will apply. It is therefore suggested that licences should be granted only to concerns which are owned by pharmacists or by corporate bodies with a pharmacist director with special responsibility for the observance of the requirements of the licence.

The special position of pharmacies as places where manufacture is carried on should be recognised by a general authorisation, within certain limits, for the marketing and manufacture of preparations supplied to the public from that pharmacy and for breaking bulk, in the case of preparations so authorised, for distribution to other pharmacies.

RETAIL SALE AND SUPPLY OF DRUGS (Paragraphs 42-56). It is most gratifying to note the recognition of the need for greater control over the retail sale and supply of drugs and the importance of the pharmacist in this connection.

The descriptions "pharmacy" and "a person authorised to conduct a pharmacy" to replace existing expressions under the Pharmacy Acts are welcomed as indicating that pharmacy is more than a process of selling. In conformity with that way of thinking it is suggested that the expression "the retail sale of drugs" should be replaced by "the general practice of pharmacy."

The proposal to apply to medicines "with few modifications" the conditions needed to be satisfied to "sell poisons" provides the opportunity for introducing a number of improvements which experience has shown to be necessary. Recognition of the status and authority of the pharmacist is an essential factor in ensuring the quality of medicines and

safety and efficiency in their use and the law should give full support to measures which would make his services more identifiable, respected, and used by the public. The law has long required that a pharmacy may be owned only by either (a) a pharmacist or partnership of pharmacists or (b) a body corporate with a pharmacist as superintendent. In the first case the control of the practice is fully in qualified hands. In the second case the position is not so clear and this is a weakness which needs to be remedied.

To strengthen the law in these and other relevant respects, suggestions are made in an appendix to the memorandum concerning the recognition of professional responsibilities by bodies corporate, etc.

The proposal to regulate the distribution of samples of drugs on the general list and herbal remedies raises the question of samples generally. It is considered that power to regulate should extend to the prohibition of the distribution of samples of any medicine to the public except under approved conditions. The sale of poisons from automatic machines is prohibited under the existing law and medicines should be treated similarly. Sales of medicines by mail order should also be prohibited.

CLEANLINESS AND HYGIENE (Paragraph 55). The proposal that "sanitary conditions, cleanliness, and other proper practices" should be controlled is acceptable in principle but the limited scope and the method of enforcement is open to question. That there is need to regulate conditions in pharmacies has long been the policy of the Society. These include accommodation, equipment, services and activities. Since they are largely professional the most appropriate way to control them would be for the Council of the Society to make by-laws prescribing the conditions under which the general practice of pharmacy may properly be carried on. No premises should be registered unless those conditions are satisfied in advance. The by-laws should be enforceable by the Statutory Committee. In order to deal with these matters satisfactorily the Committee should have power to fine and suspend as well as remove names from the Register and disqualify premises.

VETERINARY MEDICINES (Paragraph 45). The Society is concerned at certain aspects of the proposals in regard to veterinary medicines. The Joint Veterinary Pharmaceutical Committee, of which the Society is a member, will be submitting their observations and it is through that channel the Society's views will be made known.

The proposal to give a special status to herbal remedies suggests that they do not need to be judged by the criteria applied to other remedies but it is considered that any particular provisions which might be justified in their case should be made after considering them on the same basis as other remedies.

DRUGS LISTED FOR GENERAL SALE (Paragraph 49). The reference to the sale of drugs being limited to pharmacies with "some important exceptions" calls for comment. To say that any exceptions are important seems to

be at variance with the principle and to prejudice the issue. In deciding whether the limitation should be relaxed, regard should be had not only to the properties of the substance or preparation in question but also to the condition for which it will be used. The public can only be protected in both these respects if they obtain their medicines from pharmacies. The only satisfactory way of applying the principle is to assume that the sale of all medicines should be limited to pharmacies unless in any particular case it is proved that the balance of public advantage lies in favour of relaxation. It is considered that the onus should be on any claimant alleging such circumstances to justify the claim in the case of each medicine in question and that the Ministers should only add a medicine to the list if they are satisfied, after taking expert advice, that the claim has been established.

If any medicines are to be available outside pharmacies they should not be on sale "at any shop." It would be impracticable to keep an effective eye on medicines that could be so widely stocked. Not only would the burden of enforcing the relevant conditions of "composition, labelling and description" and of "cleanliness and hygiene" be excessive but recall from the free market of medicines subsequently found to be unsuitable for free sale would be impossible. Any such medicines, therefore, should be sold only from premises listed for the purpose and complying with regulations applicable to them. The regulations could provide for the extent of the list of medicines being varied if necessary according to the circumstances.

LABELLING, DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION (Paragraphs 57-67). The provision that certain promotional information should be supplied to doctors, dentists and veterinarians should be extended to include pharmacists.

The advertising of proprietary medicines to the public should be dealt with by a clause in the Bill prohibiting it. There is no doubt that such advertising encourages the excessive use of medicines and gives support to the view that they are ordinary commodities not requiring any special care in selection or use. It also makes it difficult for the pharmacist to exercise effectively his knowledge and experience in protecting the public from buying medicines which are unnecessary or unsuitable or which for some other reason it would be against the customer's best interests to buy in the particular circumstances. Prohibition would bring the policy on advertising relating to medicines sold to the public into line with that which applies to medicines prescribed under the National Health Service.

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA AND OTHER COMPENDIA (Paragraphs 68-69). The proposals in respect of the British Pharmacopoeia and other matters relating to standards are in general supported, but the British Pharmaceutical Codex and British Veterinary Codex should have been taken equally into account in framing proposals for setting and publishing standards in the future.

ENFORCEMENT (Paragraphs 70-75). It is gratifying to note that the Pharmaceutical Society would carry out enforcement duties similar to those it performs under existing legislation and that other duties in relation to composition labelling and description may be assigned to it so far as pharmacies and "authorised sellers of veterinary drugs" are concerned. It is considered that, in relation to other shops where medicines may be sold, the Society should have the power but not the duty of enforcement in these matters.

With regard to "sanitary conditions, cleanliness and other practices" the Society's inspectors would undertake inspection in connection with enforcement and it would be appropriate for them to have the power to inspect other shops in connection with requirements applicable to such shops. With regard to hospitals and practitioners, it is accepted that enforcement should be undertaken by the Ministries directly but the arrangements should be such that it is no less stringent in these cases than in the case of pharmacies.

HOSPITALS. There should be a statutory obligation on the Ministers to provide the same protection for members of the public who are supplied with medicines in or from a hospital as the law provides for those who obtain them from pharmacies.

APPENDIX

1. The Articles of Association of a body corporate should provide for the recognition by the body corporate that the practice of pharmacy is subject to professional obligations.

[A body corporate desiring to engage in business comprising the general practice of pharmacy may have no knowledge that such business is subject to professional obligations. It is advisable to ensure that this fact is known to a body corporate before it commits itself to commence business.]

2. The superintendent of a body corporate should be a member of the board and in relation to the board should have sole authority and responsibility over the following matters:—

- (a) the nature, quality and adequacy of amount of goods and service of all kinds reasonably necessary to enable an adequate pharmaceutical service to be provided;
- (b) in relation to the pharmaceutical service,
 - (i) the control of staff and the allocation of duties to individual members;
 - (ii) the observance of all legal and professional requirements;
 - (iii) the conditions in the pharmacy;
- (c) the settlement of all questions concerning the nature and extent of the pharmaceutical service or which involve in any way pharmaceutical knowledge.

[These steps are necessary to assimilate businesses owned by bodies corporate more closely to those owned by individual pharmacists or partnerships.]

3. A body corporate should notify the Society within a specified period when

a person who has been its superintendent has ceased to act in that capacity and, at the same time, notify the appointment of a new superintendent.

[This is necessary to ensure that a body corporate does not remain for an unduly long time without a superintendent.]

4. A pharmacist should not be eligible to be a "person authorised to conduct a pharmacy" or for appointment as a superintendent of a body corporate unless he has been registered as a pharmacist for at least one year.

[The responsibilities of these positions make it advisable that newly qualified persons should not be eligible to undertake them without more experience. Such persons would still be able to act as qualified assistants or as managers.]

5. If the name or trade name of a body corporate contains the name of a person who is not a pharmacist that name or trade name should not be used on or in connection with any premises where the general practice of pharmacy is carried on if the person named is actively engaged in the business at those premises.

[This is to avoid an unqualified person who is the effective owner of a business being regarded by the public as a pharmacist.]

6. A body corporate whose premises have been disqualified should not be permitted to register other premises which, by virtue of geographical position, could reasonably be regarded as replacing those disqualified.

[This is to prevent a decision of the Statutory Committee being circumvented.]

7. A person who has been disqualified should not be permitted to become a director or other officer of a body corporate having the status of "a person authorised to conduct a pharmacy".

[This has a similar effect to 6.]

8. The use of the description "Pharmacy" on the facade of pharmacy premises should be obligatory. There should be a requirement for the name of the pharmacist in charge of the pharmacy to be suitably exhibited but not his registration certificate.

[The first part will help in the identification of pharmacies. At present the variety of titles used tends to confusion. The second part is based upon the fact that a certificate of registration is not issued for the purpose of exhibition but as a personal document indicating the relation between the Society and the recipient. Its purpose in a pharmacy is not clear to the public and there may be no suitable place for it.]

9. A pharmacist or body corporate carrying on a business comprising the general practice of pharmacy otherwise than in accordance with any conditions under which a pharmacy may be conducted should be guilty of an offence.

[At present it is necessary to have evidence of the sale of a poison before any provision relating to the conditions under which a pharmacy may be conducted can be enforced. This means that proceedings cannot

be sustained simply on the evidence of infringement of any such provision. It is felt that the new legislation should empower enforcement without the need to establish that a sale has been made.]

10. A provision comparable with Section 8 of the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act 1964 should be included in the Bill, namely:—

"Where an offence under this Act which has been committed by a person authorised to conduct a pharmacy is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a superintendent, a pharmacist in personal control of the

practice of pharmacy in any premises, or any person purporting to act in that capacity, he, as well as the person authorised to conduct a pharmacy shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly."

11. As regards Section 19 of the 1954 Act, unqualified persons should not engage or hold themselves out as engaging in the general practice of pharmacy or be permitted to use descriptions such as "drug store," "medical hall," "chemists sundries," or any similar title in connection with the retail sale of goods.

[This extends the existing limitation on the use of misleading activities and descriptions.]

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Formation of Regional committees decreed

HOSPITAL Boards have been instructed by the Minister of Health to set up regional supplies committees, appoint regional supplies officers, and prepare schemes for the organisation of supply services within their regions. The proposed schemes are to be considered by the Ministry and the Boards have been asked to indicate the commodities already purchased on an area or regional basis and the commodities it is intended to bring within those two categories in the near future.

The Minister of Health's decision follows the consideration of comments received after hospitals and other authorities had considered the Report of the Committee on Hospital Supplies Organisation (see *C. & D.*, October 15, 1966, p. 368). The Minister intends that Regional Hospital Boards should have discretion in deciding on their systems of supply services but they are asked to bear in mind the necessity of achieving maximum co-operation with Hospital Management Committees and Boards of Governors of teaching hospitals. It is intended that the maximum advantage should be taken of large-scale purchasing and all circumstances in which appropriate goods are not purchased on central supply they should be obtained on a regional or area basis. The Ministry of Health states "there is scope for significant

advance on these lines in most regions, with valuable economic benefits" and it points out that mandatory powers can, if necessary, be used to ensure that full effect is given to proposals approved by the Ministry. In the memorandum (H.M. (67) 95) the Ministry states that the functions and responsibilities of the pharmacist will continue to apply. They were detailed in O. & M. Service Report No. 9. ("The Ordering and Receipt of Pharmaceutical Supplies" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.)). In a special section of the memorandum reference is made to teaching hospitals, and it is recognised that they have special requirements in the field of medical equipment, but the Minister considers that in other respects teaching hospital supply arrangements should be co-ordinated with those of non-teaching hospitals. Because of the number and concentration of teaching hospitals in London the Minister has asked for proposals from the four metropolitan Regional Hospital Boards and the Boards of Governors of the London teaching hospitals. He is setting up in the Ministry's supply division a hospital service supply branch. An advisory body is also being set up to represent the users of the supply equipment in the hospital service, so as to enable the central authority to keep closely in touch with users' views.

PESTICIDES

Possible common names

THE following draft common names are being considered for adoption as I.S.O. recommended common names. The opportunity is being taken to ascertain whether they would be acceptable also as British Standard common names, so that they may be adopted as such so soon as it is known that they are likely to be accepted within I.S.O. Comments on the proposed names should be addressed to Mr. D. G. Berry, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

| COMMON NAME | CHEMICAL NAME |
|-------------|---|
| Bensulide | N-2-(OO-di-isopropylthio-phosphoryl) ethyl benzene sulphonamide di-isopropyl S-(2-phenylsulphonylaminoethyl) phos- |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Chlorfenethol | phorothiolothionate. |
| Chlorfen-sulphide | OO-di-isopropyl S-(2-phenylsulphonylaminoethyl) phos-phorodithioate |
| Fluenil (preferred) or fluenitil | 1,1-di-(4-chlorophenyl) ethanol |
| Flurimidin | 4-chlorophenyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenylazo sulphide |
| Formetanate | 2-fluoroethyl 4-biphenylacetate |
| Fuberidazole | 6-chloro-2-trifluoromethylimidazo [4,5-b] pyrimidine |
| Molinate | 3-dimethylaminomethylene-aminophenyl N-methylcarbamate |
| Rhodethanil | 2-(2-furyl) benzimidazole |
| Tetramethrin | ethyl hexahydro-1H-azepine-1-carbothiolate |
| | S-ethyl NN-hexamethylene-thiocarbamate |
| | 2-chloro-N-ethyl-4-thiocyanatoaniline |
| | 3,4,5,6-tetrahydrophalimido-methyl chrysanthemate |

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, JANUARY 3: Price movements in the markets during the week were on a limited scale because of the holidays and end-of-year stock-taking. Such changes as occurred were all increases. PERU BALSAM was up by threepence per lb.; Costa Rican IPECACUANHA, being unobtainable from origin, rose by about 2s. per lb.; while MENTHOL, both Chinese and Brazilian, was sixpence dearer in both positions. CAMPHOR POWDER was higher by sixpence per lb. on the spot, following a nominal position at origin. Indian VALERIAN and TURMERIC were dearer by 10s. per cwt. and Seychelles CINNAMON BARK by 5s.

In ESSENTIAL OILS *Arvensis* PEPPERMINT remains much cheaper on the spot than forward, shipment quotations having increased a further sixpence per lb. Ceylon CITRONELLA was fractionally dearer both spot and forward.

No changes were notified by PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICAL manufacturers. On the industrial side chemical manufacturers expect to boost production during the coming year and to raise their export sales to a greater extent than domestic sales. The main suppliers of fertilisers raised their prices by an average of 4 per cent. on January 1 to cover extra costs arising out of devaluation and dearer imported raw materials.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) in 1-kilo lots, 96s. 6d.; 10-99 kilos, 94s. 6d. per kilo. The MONONITRATE is 100s. and 98s. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo, 32s. 9d.; 5-kilos, 29s.; 50-kilos, 28s. 6d. Coated is 1s. 6d. more and SODIUM ASCORBATE 5s. 6d. more than the acid.

CALCIFEROL.—1-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

β CAROTENE.—Suspension 20 per cent. 334s. 6d. kilo.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100-gm. lots are 52s. 6d. per gm.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £16 10s. per kilo.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Per kilo in 50 kilo lots; CALCIUM, B.P.C., 29s. 6d.; IRON 37s. 10d.; MAGNESIUM, 39s. 11d.; MANGANESE, 57s. 5d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 9s. 8d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 6s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C., 1949, 22s. 10d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 20 per cent., 12s.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100-gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

INOSITOL.—1-kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

MENAPHTHONE.—(100-kilo lots). B.P. 102s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P. 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 78s. per kilo for 100-kilo lots.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo). 1-kilo, 31s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 28s. 6d.

NICOTINIC ACID.—1-kilo, 26s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 23s. 6d. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

D-PANTHENOL.—1 to 9 kilos, 182s. per kilo; 10 kilos, 172s. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1- to 9-kilo lots.

VITAMIN A.—ACETATE powder 325,000 i.u. per gm. 1 to 100 kilos from 79s. 6d. to 74s. per kilo; 500,000 i.u. per gm., 112s. 6d. to 107s.

VITAMIN D.—D powder for tableting, 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline; see under calciferol. D in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—(Kilo) Tocopheryl acetate, 292s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 287s. 6d. 25 per cent. dry powder 10-kilos, 108s.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spanish *napellus*. 3s. 6d. lb.; (3s. 3d., c.i.f.).

AGAR.—Kobe No. 1, 25s. lb., c.i.f.; European, 22s. 6d. duty paid.

ALOE.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, shipment, 230s., c.i.f. (220s.-225s. spot); Curacao, 425s., c.i.f. (425s., spot).

ANNATTO.—F.a.q., seed, 160s. cwt.

BALSAMS.—(per lb.). CANADA: 35s. 6d., c.i.f. (35s. spot); COPAIBA: B.P.C., 10s. 9d., c.i.f. (10s. 6d. spot); PERU: 13s. 9d., c.i.f. (14s.-14s. 3d. spot); TOLU: B.P. 13s.-14s.; genuine as imported, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder 6s. 6d. per lb. spot; shipment, nominal.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar for shipment, 310s. cwt., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 270s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Seychelles BARK, 155s. cwt. spot (138s. c.i.f.). Ceylon QUILLS (c.i.f.) five 0's, 12s. lb.; four 0's, 10s.; firsts, 7s.; quillings, 5s. 4½d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, spot, 3s. 5½d. lb.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isles silver-grey, 16s. 6d. (15s. 6d., c.i.f.), spot; black brilliant, 26s. (25s., c.i.f.). Peruvian silver-grey, 14s. 6d., c.i.f. (13s. 6d. spot).

COCCILANA.—Bark, 3s. 4d. lb., c.i.f. (spot, 3s.).

COLOCYNT PULP.—Spot, 4s. 3d.-4s. 6d. lb.; shipment, 4s. 8d., c.i.f.

CUBEBS.—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

DANDELION.—Root, 250s. cwt., c.i.f. (240s. spot).

ERGOT.—Portuguese — Spanish, 8s. lb. (7s. 6d., c.i.f.).

GINGER.—(per cwt.), Nigerian split, 160s. (142s. 6d., c.i.f.); peeled, 180s. (162s. 6d., c.i.f.); Jamaican No. 3, 340s.; Cochin, 220s.

HONEY.—(per cwt., ex store). Australian light amber, 132s. 6d. to 137s. 6d.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s. Argentine, 107s. 6d. to 112s. 6d.; Canadian, 170s. to 175s.; Mexican, 112s. 6d. to 125s.; Chinese, 90s. to 100s.

HYDRASTIS.—36s.-37s. lb. (38s. 6d., c.i.f.).

HYOSCYAMUS.—Niger, 2s. 2d. lb., c.i.f. (2s. 2d.-2s. 4d. spot).

IPECACUANHA.—(Per lb.). Matto Grosso, 49s., c.i.f.; Costa Rican, 59s. to 60s. as to test; Colombian, 47s. 6d., c.i.f.

KARAYA.—No. 2 f.a.q. gum, 220s. cwt., spot (195s., c.i.f.).

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 4½d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, partially extracted, 1s. 3d. lb.; unextracted for shipment, 2s. 6d.

LIME FLOWERS.—Spot, 2s. 2d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese, 36s., c.i.f.; spot, 36s. 6d., in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 35s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 35s., in bond.

MERCURY.—Spot, £220 per flask of 76 lb., ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, defectives, 3s. 9d. (2s. 6d., c.i.f.); sound unsorted, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.; 80's, 5s. 9d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Shipment, 92s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f. (spot, 110s.).

PAPAIN.—Ceylon brown, 24s. lb., spot.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.) ANISE.—China star, 280s. duty paid; Cyprian, 240s. CELERY.—Indian, 170s. spot and c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 137s. 6d., duty paid (113s., c.i.f.); Rumanian whole seeds, 112s. c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian and Syrian, 190s., duty paid. DILL.—Indian, 130s. (110s. c.i.f.). FENNEL.—Chinese, 135s., duty paid (afloat, 105s. c.i.f.). FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 97s. 6d., duty paid (afloat, 75s., c.i.f.). MUSTARD English, 75s. to 100s.

SENEGA.—Canadian, 31s. 6d. lb., c.i.f. (28s. 6d.-30s. spot). Japanese new crop 23s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot (old crop), 23s. 6d.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 6d. nominal; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4½d.; shipment, No. 3, 1s. 5d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 2s. 6d.; manufacturing, 1s. 9d., shipment, 1s. 11d., c.i.f. Alexandra hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing forward, 2s. 3d. c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

STROPHANTHUS.—Kombe, spot, 40s. lb., STYRAX.—Spot, 20s. lb. (21s., c.i.f.).

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, 9s. 3d. lb., c.i.f. (10s. 6d. spot).

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1, £280 cwt.; No. 2, £250 spot.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 185s. cwt. spot; shipment 172s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, 225s. cwt. (220s., c.i.f.); Continental, 470s., c.i.f. (475s. spot).

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.), 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 2-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 12s. 6d.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.) Bees', Dar-es-Salaam, 685s., c.i.f. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 335s. (310s., c.i.f.), prime yellow spot, 475s. (427s. 6d., c.i.f.).

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—5s. 3d. lb. spot and c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified, spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 15s. lb. on the spot.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 650s. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish 2s. 3d. lb., drum lots.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 500s. per lb.; English distilled, 800s.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 18s.; Seychelles leaf rectified, 18s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, 5s. per lb.; (4s. 10d. c.i.f.); Formosan, 5s. 3d. in bond (5s., c.i.f.); Chinese, 4s. 9d. in bond; (4s. 6d., c.i.f.).

CORIANDER.—From 41s. per lb. spot.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 97s.-100s. lb.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 74-76s. per lb. on the spot.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.), *Arvensis*: Chinese shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 6d. Brazilian, 11s., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. American *Piperata*, 40s. to 47s. 6d.

PINE.—Pumilionis, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 2: Brazilian MENTHOL rose to a range \$5.15-\$5.20 lb. from \$5.05. GLYCERIN, unchanged in price, was in tight supply. CRUDE DRUGS and ESSENTIAL OILS showed no significant change.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS 1968

UNITED KINGDOM

ALTEX (AUTOMATIC LABORATORY TECHNIQUES EXHIBITION). Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, London, S.W.1, February 13-16.

BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION AND SYMPOSIUM. Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, London, S.W.1, July 1-4.

BREWEX (INTERNATIONAL BREWING, BOTTLING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION). Earls Court, London, S.W.5, April 22-26.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, (*Manchester Evening News and Chronicle*). City hall, Manchester, March 12-30.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION. Olympia, London, W.14, September 30 to October 9.

DISPLAY MARKET WEEK, INTERNATIONAL. Royal Garden hotel, London, W.8 and Royal Lancaster hotel, London, W.2, February 19-22.

DISPOSEX 68 (exhibition of disposable materials). Harrogate, Yorks, April 29 to May 3.

FLUID POWER INTERNATIONAL. National Hall, Olympia, London, W.14, September 9-13.

GIFTS FAIR, INTERNATIONAL. Winter Gardens, Talbot hall, Metropole and Imperial hotels, Blackpool, Lancs, February 4-9.

HEALTH CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH. Eastbourne, Sussex, April 29 to May 3.

HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL. Olympia, London, W.14, April 22-27.

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION (*Daily Mail*). Olympia, London, W.14, March 5-30.

IMPO 68, (PHOTOGRAPHIC IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION TRAVELLING EXHIBITION). Royal Institute gallery, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1, February 20-22; Leofric hotel, Broadgate, Coventry, February 26; Pavilion, Westover Road, Bournemouth; February 29; Sophia Gardens Pavilion, Cardiff, March 4-5; Granby hall, Leicester, March 7; Town hall, Middlesbrough, March 11; Hall No. 1, Royal hall, Harrogate, March 13-14; New Century hall, Manchester, 4, March 18-19; Music hall, George Street, Edinburgh, March 21; George-a-Clark town hall, Paisley, Glasgow, March 25-26.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES EXHIBITION. City hall, Manchester, September 16-21.

INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL. Olympia, London, W.14, May 13-18.

INTERPHEX (exhibition of products for processing, packaging and handling pharmaceutical, toilet and cosmetic products) Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, London, S.W.1, March 12-14.

LABEX NORTHERN (exhibition of laboratory equipment). Belle Vue, Manchester, February 19-23.

LIGHTSHOW '68 (DOMESTIC AND DECORATIVE) Empire hall, Olympia, London, W.14, January 22-26.

MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL. Earls Court, London, S.W.5, May 14-24.

OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION TECHNICAL EXHIBITION, Alexandra Palace, London, N.22, March 25-29.

OPHTHALMIC TRADE EXHIBITION. Royal Pavilion, Brighton, Sussex, May 21-23.

PHYSICS EXHIBITION. Alexandra Palace, London, N.22, March 11-14.

PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AND MINIBITION. Scarborough, Yorks, October 3-5.

SHOPSHOW INTERNATIONAL. Earls Court, London, S.W.5, April 22-25.

OVERSEAS

BOTTLING EQUIPMENT AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL. Paris, France, November 2-8.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Brussels, Belgium, April 20 to May 1.

CHEMICAL AND EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, CANADIAN. Montreal, Canada, September 24-26.

CHEMICAL EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL. Paris, France, May 24 to June 1.

DENTAL EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL. Cologne, Western Germany, August 27 to September 1.

ELECTRONICA (INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND RELATED MEASUREMENT). Munich, Western Germany, November 7-13.

EUROSHOP (EUROPEAN EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE FOR SHOPFITTING AND DISPLAY). Düsseldorf, Western Germany, May 18-22.

FOOD AND DRUG PACKAGING SHOW. New York, U.S.A., September 24-26.

GRAPHISPACK (PRINTING, PACKING AND CANNING MACHINERY FAIR). Barcelona, Spain, March.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITIONS, Chicago, U.S.A., August 18-21.

Atlantic City, U.S.A., September 16-19.

Johannesburg, South Africa, September 16-21.

ILMAC (INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF LABORATORY, MEASUREMENT AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, AUTOMATION TECHNIQUES IN CHEMISTRY). Basle, Switzerland, September 9-14.

INDRO AND SALON INTERNATIONALE DE LA PARFUMERIE. Utrecht, Holland, September 26-29.

INDROFA (INTERNATIONAL DRUGGISTS' EXHIBITION) Essen, Western Germany, September 19-23.

INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATION FAIR. Milan, Italy, November 7-13.

INTERKAMA (INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION FOR INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATION). Düsseldorf, Western Germany, October 9-15.

JAPANPLAS 1968 (INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF

PLASTICS). Tokyo, Japan, October 9-18.

LEIPZIG INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR. Leipzig, Eastern Germany, March 3-12.

MACHEVO (international trade fair for machines, apparatus and instruments for the chemical, foodstuffs and food and drink luxuries industries). Utrecht, Holland, October 16-23. (Closed on 20th).

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR FOR. Zurich, Switzerland, March 20-24.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION OF. Vienna, Austria, May 15-19.

MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL. Gothenburg, Sweden, April 3-7.

PACKAGING EXHIBITION, AMERICAN NATIONAL. New York, U.S.A., May 6-9.

PACKAGING EXHIBITIONS, INTERNATIONAL. Sydney, Australia, June 17-22.

Tokyo, Japan, September 4-10.

Paris, France, November 24-30.

PACKAGING EXPOSITION, CANADIAN NATIONAL. Toronto, Canada, November 5-7.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICO-TECHNICAL EXHIBITION. Berlin, Eastern Germany, May 15-19.

PHOTOKINA (WORLD FAIR OF PHOTOGRAPHY). Cologne, Western Germany, September 28 to October 6.

PLAST (INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION). Milan, Italy, October 5-13.

PLASTIC 68. Johannesburg, South Africa, August 19-24.

PLASTICS AND OPTICAL MATERIALS, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF. Oyonnax, France, May 15-21.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION, Moscow, U.S.S.R., March 18-27.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

PRONDOL.—*Chemistry*: 5 (3-dimethylamino-propyl)-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11-hexahydrocyclo-oct (b)indole (approved name pramindole). The compound shows both similarities and differences when the chemical structure is compared with that of other tricyclic antidepressants. It has for example the same side-chain as imipramine, but its nucleus differs sharply from the symmetrical nucleus present in that drug. A nucleus having a seven-member central ring is present in protriptyline, nortriptyline and amitriptyline, and a nitrogenous heterocyclic central ring is found in trimipramine. In pramindole, a five-member nitrogen-containing ring is the central fragment of the nucleus pramindole and the supporting cyclo-octane ring is peculiar to the new drug. The change of structure is possibly reflected in the reduced side effects of pramindole. Thus the action of the iminodibenzyl compounds on the parasympathetic nervous system, causing the atropinelike side effects of dryness of the mouth, constipation and disturbances of vision are reduced with

pramindole, particularly with older patients.

FLUODERM.—*Constituents*: fluorometholone, chlorphenesin and iodochlorhydroxyquinoline. Fluorometholone is a synthetic glucocorticoid, with marked anti-inflammatory activity when used topically. On a weight for weight basis, its potency is some forty times greater than that of hydrocortisone, allowing the use of a low concentration of the drug. When given orally, however, fluorometholone is no more active than hydrocortisone. In dermatological practice the difference between systemic and topical potency is of considerable advantage because any absorption of the steroid from the skin is unlikely to cause undesirable systemic effects. The inherent disadvantage of topical steroids is that whilst they can control the inflammatory processes, they have no antibacterial action, and secondary bacterial invasion and spread may occur unless checked. For that reason the antibacterial agents chlorphenesin and clioquinol (iodochlorhydroxyquinoline) are included in Fluoderm.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," December 13, 1967
No. 4659

For non-medicated preparations for the care of the skin; cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps and dentifrices (3)

RESTLESS, 907,216, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics, soaps, shampoos, perfumes, essential oils, dentifrices, preparations for cleaning false teeth, preparations for the hair, non-medicated preparations for the scalp (3)

FORE, B907,781, by Bellair Cosmetics, Ltd., Winsford, Ches.

For perfumes, perfumed soap, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, and non-medicated preparations for the teeth and hair (3)

CLE, B909,935, by Karlsruher Parfümerie- und Toilette-Seifenfabrik F. Wolff & Sohn, G.m.b.H., Karlsruhe, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations, all having ointment bases of plasticised gel (5)

PLASTIBASE, 892,581, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Twickenham, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use on warts and corns (5)

CALLU-SOLVE, B902,768, by Dermal Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for veterinary use (5)

ALBRYNE, 903,635, by Walter Gregory & Co., Crawley, Sussex.

For cellulose wadding; and lotions, creams and ointments, all being medicated and for use in the care of babies (5)

SMALL CHANGE, B903,925, by Fourstones Paper Mill, Co., Ltd., Hexham, Northumberland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of corns, warts and the like, corn and wart plasters and pads; medicated

powders for the feet (5)

Device with word DIAMOND, B882,798, by Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations, all containing ocryl nitrite (5)

NITRODOS, 904,036, by West-Siltern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary preparations and substances, all for perlingual or sublingual administration (5)

GLOSSOVAX, 906,311, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparation for oral use in the treatment of colds (5)

BRONCOLD, B908,028, by Kartar Singh Lalvani, London, N.W.11.

For air purifying and air deodorising preparations and substances (5)

TOUCH OF SPRING, 908,691, by Secto Co., Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

For medicated bath salts (5)

SUNSOFT, 909,716, by Beecham Toilettry Products, Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations for external application to the skin (5)

REMISCON, 912,030, by S. Davies Pharmaceuticals Export Import, Ltd., Worthing, Sussex.

For insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and weedkilling preparations (5)

PYRINACARB, 912,174, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For herbal preparations and substances, all for medicinal or curative purposes (5)

PECTOROMIN, 912,192, SLENDOMIN, 912,194, APATOMIN, 912,279, SCIOMIN, 912,281, by Carter Bros., Shipley, Yorks.

For bracelets for curative purposes (5)

COPTIMA, 912,359, by Ottima Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sutton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

CERUBIDIN, 912,683, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. NORMOPHASIC, 913,018, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (5)

SOMNAPRIN, 913,197, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

CARENA, 854,874, by Carena, S.A., Geneva, Switzerland.

For cameras and parts (9)

PLAYTIME CANDID, 898,277, by Walter Hacking, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.

For photographic apparatus, instruments and utensils and parts (9)

LA RONDETTE, 911,135, by Hanimex Pty., Ltd., Brookvale, New South Wales, Australia.

For thermometers (9)

PERMA-LINE, 912,361, by H. J. Elliott, Ltd., Pontypriid, Glam.

For hearing aids for the deaf; electric blankets; electric bed warmers; battery operated body-warmers and foot-warmers (for curative purposes); electric machines and appliances, all for massage of the body; vibrators (surgical or curative) and electric fumigators (10)

Device with letter A, 910,218, by Matsushita Denki, Sangyo, K.K., Osaka, Japan.

For surgical, dental, medical and veterinary apparatus and appliances (10)

PLASTAZOTE, 912,140, by Expanded Rubber & Plastics, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For rubber gloves for household and domestic use (other than bottling gloves of india rubber) (21)

SURECHEM, 910,450, by London Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For chemical products for scientific purposes (1)

ESKALAB, 892,930, by Smith Kline Instrument Co., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For paper, plates and films, all being sensitised articles for use in photography; and chemical products for use in industry, science and photography (1)

GEVAR, B900,842, by Gevaert-Agfa, N.V., Martsel, Belgium.

For chemical products for photography and science (1)

EMBROL, 904,938, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For perfumed toilet soap, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

VOILE, 905,096, by Barbara Gould, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For cosmetic preparations and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

HIDE 'N' LITE, B908,283, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)"

December 13, 1967

Manufacture of derivatives of nitrofurazone. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,100,094.

Injectable iron compositions. Gedeon Richter Vegyeszeti Gyar Rt. 1,100,226.

Spiro-decane derivatives and process for the preparation thereof. Science Union et Cie Soc. Francaise de Recherche Medicale. 1,100,281.

Cosmetic preparations for hair-nourishing or hair-growing. Daiichi Seiyaku Co., Ltd. 1,100,295.

Production of herbicides. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,100,315.

Shampoos. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,100,406.

Production of derivatives of nitrofurazone. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,100,413.

17 α -chloroethynyl - 13 β - ethylgonenolone. H. Smith. 1,100,443.

13-alkyl 17-halogenoalkynyl steroid 3-alcohols and their esters. H. Smith. 1,100,444.

Non-adherent dressing manufacture. Johnson & Johnson. 1,100,485.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2

from January 31, 1968.

WORLD TRADE

Hungary Invests in Nigeria.

Hungary and Nigeria are to set up a jointly owned pharmaceutical works in Lagos. It will use Hungarian raw materials to produce antibiotics, vitamins and drugs. The joint owners will be the Lagos firm Imarsel and the Hungarian export-import company Medimpex. Hungary will supply the designs for the factory and the production patents and processes for the pharmaceuticals.

Spanish Development Regulations.

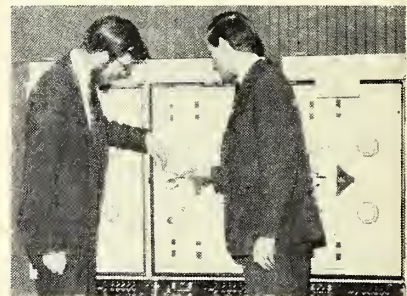
A recent Spanish regulation establishes that the approval of plans to set up, or develop, pharmaceutical firms in which the foreign participation exceeds 50 per cent. is now dependent on the following requirements:—20 per cent. of the value of the output is to be exported; 7 per cent. of the annual sales is to be invested in research work and 75 per cent. of the raw materials used must be of Spanish origin.

West German Chemical Industry.

The West German chemical industry has estimated a growth rate of 4 per cent. for 1967, despite the economic recession. The Association of West German Chemical Industries reports that this compares with a 7.5 per cent. growth rate in 1966. The fall was due to the uneven development of the export market in certain sectors of the industry as well as a considerable falling-off in prices. A total turnover of DM 37,700 million was expected for 1967 against DM 36,300 millions in 1966.

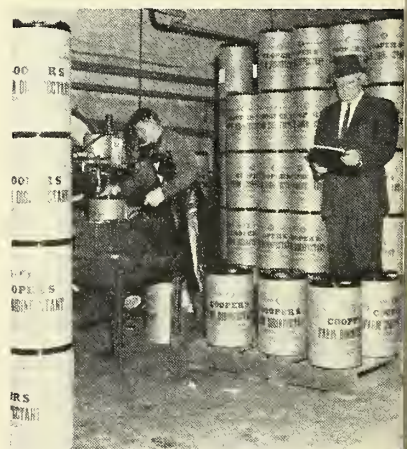
MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Language Tuition Classes.—A series of language tuition courses have been introduced by Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., for the company's executives. Recently ten executives began a six months' course of French lessons—two ninety-minute sessions each week—all of which are being held during office hours at the company's headquarters at St. Ives House, Maidenhead, Berks. The course will end with a written and oral examination and be followed by similar courses, for the same executives, in German and Spanish.



COMPUTER INSTALLED: The wraps come off a new £100,000 computer of the British Drug Houses, Ltd., at the company's laboratory chemicals division, Poole, Dorset.

Careers in the Industry.—Almost 300 students and teachers attended a half-day "pharmaceutical careers conference" organised by five Hertfordshire-based companies at the Mid-Herts College of Further Education, Welwyn Garden City, on December 5, 1967. Joint organisers were the local youth employment service. The conference was designed to appeal to fifth and sixth form students in secondary schools, especially those studying science subjects. Participating companies were Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon; Riker Laboratories, Roche Products, Ltd., Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., and Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. (all located in Welwyn Garden City).



ENOUGH FOR 40 MILLION GALLONS: Concentrate sufficient to make up 40 million gallons of disinfectant for use as a precaution against foot-and-mouth disease were produced in one month at the factory of Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Kelvindale, Glasgow.

"Trade Marks Journal," December 20, 1967
No. 4660

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 8

- FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Southgate Club, 17 Chase Side, London, N.14, at 8 p.m. Dr. S. Shaldon (medical director, National Kidney Centre) on "Training Patients on Home Dialysis."
- MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** County police headquarters, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Address on "Safe Driving."
- NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Coronation room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abington Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. T. Ford (radiotherapy consultant, Northampton General Hospital) on "Radiotherapy Today."
- ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Chesham Close, Romford, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. W. Harrod on "Modern Marketing Procedures and Shop Fittings."
- SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Post-graduate medical centre, General Hospital, Southampton, at 7.30 p.m. Documentary film with comments by Dr. L. Bartlett.
- SOUTHPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Royal hotel, Promenade, Southport at 8 p.m. Speaker from National Cash Register Co., Ltd., on "Modern Merchandising."

Tuesday, January 9

- COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Fletch hotel, Fletch-hampstead Highway, Coventry, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. A. Johnson on "Mountains of the Moon."
- EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Charter Inn, High Street, Epsom,

- at 8 p.m. Colour transparency competition.
- GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, R. A. Peacock & Sons, Ltd.,** tearooms, 28 Westminster Terrace, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive.
- NORWICH, KING'S LYNN AND LOWESTOFT AND GREAT YARMOUTH BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND NORFOLK AND GREAT YARMOUTH AND LOWESTOFT BRANCHES, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION,** Assembly House, Theatre Street, Norwich. At 7.30 p.m. N.P.U. meeting to elect new secretary for Norfolk Branch. At 8 p.m. Mr. J. Wright (secretary, N.P.U. and Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) on "Professional and Commercial Aspects of Retail Pharmacy."
- RHYL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Post-graduate medical centre, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, at 8 p.m. Speaker from Portland Plastics, Ltd., on "Disposable Products."
- SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Medical centre, Lewisham General Hospital, Lewisham High Street, London, S.E.13, at 8 p.m. Discussion.
- WIGAN AND ST. HELENS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Britannia hotel, Up Holland, at 8 p.m. Speaker from John Harvey & Sons, Ltd., and sherry tasting.

Wednesday, January 10

- BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,** Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston, Birmingham, at 8 p.m. New Year dance.
- BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** New Central hotel, Reads Avenue, Blackpool, at 3.30 p.m. Annual children's party.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

- DOLS, LTD.,** 52 Fitzwilliam Street, Huddersfield, Yorks: Dols Warmer-wear. In major national and provincial Press from January 10 until the end of February.
- MENTHOLATUM CO., LTD.,** Slough, Bucks: Spring campaign for Mentholatum balm and Mentholatum Deep Heat rub. In national daily and Sunday Press, mid-January to March.

RIMMEL, LTD., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1: Rimmel beauty preparations. In daily and Sunday newspapers and women's weekly and monthly magazines. Mid-January to mid-April.

Price Lists

GALE & MOUNT, LTD., Commerce Road, Brentford, Middlesex, Price list of essential oils. December issue shows rates per lb. and kilo, side by side.

- HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Bay Horse Inn, Burnt Yates, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.
- SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION,** Ardington rooms, Clapham Junction, London, S.W.11, at 7 p.m. New Year party.
- WEST LONDON BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION,** Great Western Royal hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7 p.m. Mr. H. G. Moss (chairman, N.P.U. Executive) on "We All Have a Living to Earn."

Thursday, January 11

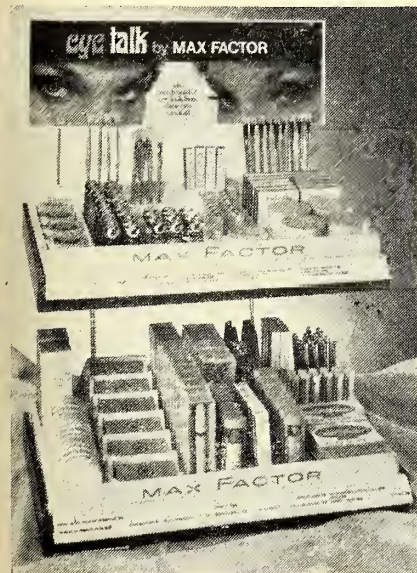
- AYRSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Braehead hotel, Whitlets Road, Ayr, at 7.30 p.m. Demonstration arranged by Coty, Ltd.
- CHELTENHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Boardroom, Ucal, Ltd., Cheltenham, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. T. O. P. D. Lawson (Medical Officer of Health, Cheltenham) on "The Family Health Team."
- CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. T. D. Jones (Roche, Ltd.) on "Diseases of Famous People."
- DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Three Tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. Demonstration by Mr. J. Falkous (Max Factor, Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd.).
- EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 6.15 p.m. "Pharmacy Challenge" (competition between teams of students and Branch members).
- GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Professor T. Anderson on "Virus Infections—their Prevention and Treatment" (the Todd lecture) followed by presentation of prizes to pharmacy students of the University.
- HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Dining hall, Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. M. Thomas (Post-graduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital) on "Heart Failure and Cardiac Arrhythmias." Films loaned by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pharmaceutical division) and display of cardiac equipment by Allen and Hanburys (Surgical Engineering), Ltd.
- LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS,** Auditorium, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Business meeting.
- NORTHUMBRIAN AND SUNDERLAND BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Conservative club, Newcastle upon Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. Discussion on the White Paper on forthcoming medicines legislation.
- SWINDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Visit to pathology department, Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, at 7.30 p.m.
- YORKSHIRE BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS,** Hospital for Women, Leeds, at 7 p.m. Discussion of motions for branch delegates' meeting.

Friday, January 12

- EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Rougemont hotel, Exeter, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. H. J. Graves (secretary, Exeter Local Pharmaceutical Committee) on "N.H.S."
- HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Village hall, Digswell, at 8 p.m. New Year party.
- SOUTH-WEST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION,** Lambeth town hall, London, S.W.2, at 8 p.m. Speaker Mr. H. G. Moss (chairman, N.P.U. Executive).

Courses and Conferences

- INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING,** Batchwood hall, St. Albans, Herts, on April 4. Seminar on choosing and using shrink packaging materials and machinery. Details from Institute headquarters, Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.
- INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE,** Copenhagen, Denmark, August 26-30, 1968. Details from the Secretary, Royal Society of Health, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.



COSMETICS ON DISPLAY: Self-service counter merchandising unit for the entire Max Factor range of eye make-up, including the new Hi-Fi eye-shadow sticks (see p. 7). The wooden trays, with vacuum-formed inserts to hold the make-up items in place, measure 15 x 10 x 3 in. and are mounted on two metal supporting legs. At right, self-service counter merchandiser for special offer of free trial-size phial of Exuberance perfume with purchase of a creme puff refill.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

BIO PRODUCTS (PROPA PH), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. Directors: Harold M. Altshul and Emmanuel Katz. R.O.: 103, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

BRANDED GOODS WHOLESALE (STOKE-ON-TRENT), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of wholesale chemists, etc. Subscribers: Michael E. Colclough and J. E. Plumb. R.O.: 1 Aynsley Road, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.

DALEBROOK PHARMACY (GROBY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Carl N. Bedford, M.P.S., Julia C. Bedford, Kenneth Bromley, M.P.S. and Margaret R. Cross, M.P.S. R.O.: 107 London Road, Leicester.

DALES PHARMACY (WESTON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Irene M. Roseff, and Joanna Roseff. R.O.: 33 Meadow Street, Weston super Mare.

DISPENSARY CWMAMAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Keith E. Harris and Ann O. Harris, M.P.S. R.O.: 7 Alexandra Terrace, Cwmaman, Aberdare.

D. R. CECIL JONES (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of consulting, analytical, manufacturing, pharmaceutical and general chemists, etc. David R. C. Jones, M.P.S., is the first director. R.O.: 30 Greenway Road, Neath.

E. & F. CUMMINS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Enid Cummins, M.P.S. and Frank Cummins, M.P.S. R.O.: 199 Kirkway, Alkrington, Middleton, Lancs.

F. BOYES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Frank Boyes, M.P.S. and William G. Mowat. R.O.: 9 Park Parade, Hazlemere, Bucks.

GEO. STAPLES (LONGTON), LTD. (P.C.).Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: George E. Staples, M.P.S. and Dorothy M. Staples. R.O.: Central Hall Buildings, The Strand, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent.

GODFREY JACKSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Godfrey T. Jackson, and Hett Jackson. R.O.: 10 Butts Court, Leeds, 1.

G. THOMAS CHEMIST, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To acquire the business carried on by W. G. Thomas, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: William G. Thomas, M.P.S. and Gordon Yates, M.P.S. R.O.: 1 Walken Road, Walken, Lancs.

K. HODGKIN & NICHOLL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: John T. Nicholl and Edward G. D. Hodgkin. R.O.: 43 Edinburgh Road, London, E.13.

K. F. RANDALL CHEMIST, LTD. (P.C.).

—Capital £100. Directors: Kenneth F. Randall, and Charles S. Wisshaw, M.P.S. R.O.: 71 Malines Avenue, Peacehaven, Sussex.

K. RICHARDSON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Keith Richardson, Doris Richardson and Kathleen Gorrington, M.P.S. R.O.: 59 Ethrick Grove, Sunderland.

LADYFIELD CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Edward J. Milne and Anita Milne. R.O.: 64 Sheldon Road, Chippenham, Wilts.

LAKELAND PERFUMERIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Sydney R. Boots, and Sydney Boots. R.O.: 68a Hart Street, Southport.

MAYBUX PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and analytical chemists, etc. Subscribers: V. G. McCulloch, 257a Neesden Lane, London, N.W.10, G. A. Crook, Eileen Holliday.

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CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

DISODIUM CROMOGLYCATE (FPL 670) (Intal): a specific inhibitor of reaginic antibody-antigen mechanisms. *Nature*, December 30, 1967, p. 1328.

METHAMPHETAMINE. Depressing effect of, on self-stimulation in the cat. *Nature*, December 30, 1967, p. 1333.

CORTISOL. Binding of, to human albumin. *Nature*, December 30, 1967, p. 1334.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Practitioner, January.

DEXTROSTIX in the diagnosis of neonatal hypoglycaemia. *Lancet*, December 30, 1967, p. 1395.

BLOOD GROUPS in animals and their practical application, with special reference to cattle. *Vet. Rec.*, December 30, 1967, p. 699.

SKIN RESPONSES in the dog and cat to ingested allergens. Observations on one hundred confirmed cases. *Vet. Rec.*, December 30, 1967, p. 709.

METHOXYFLURANE. Concentration of, for obstetric analgesia by self-administered intermittent inhalation. *Brit. med. J.*, December 30, 1967, p. 767.

ORAL CONTINUOUS PROGESTOGENS IN MICRODOSAGE. Improving the acceptability of, for fertility control. *Brit. med. J.*, December 30, 1967, p. 771.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. *Vet. Rec.*, December 23, 1967, p. 675.

RESERFINE. Pharmacology of the mechanism of certain effects of, in the rat. *Nature*, December 23, 1967, p. 1221.

FLASH FILM EVAPORATOR. A simple inexpensive.

Indian J. Pharm., October, 1967, p. 293.

PROMETHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE. Effect of, on the release of gastrin in the dog. *Nature*, December 23, 1967, p. 1225.

PARTICLE SIZE. A note on the determination of, by dielectric measurement. *J. pharm. Pharmacol.*, January, p. 54.

TRAVELLER'S DIARRHOEA: a survey of symptoms, occurrence, and possible prophylaxis. *Brit. med. J.*, December 16, 1967, p. 653.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

FOLLOWING up earlier work that showed methoxyflurane to possess advantages over trichloroethylene as an obstetric analgesic (see *C. & D.*, December 31, 1966, p. 636), workers at the Welsh National School of Medicine have found that the optimum concentration in air of the compound is 0.35 per cent. A carefully calibrated thermocompensated vaporiser was used. The quality of pain relief appeared different from that seen with trichloroethylene or nitrous oxide, the mother lying quietly, looking well sedated but quite able to co-operate. A wide field trial is now in progress, the ultimate aim being to determine whether methoxyflurane is suitable for administration by unsupervised midwives (*B.M.J.*, December 30, 1967, p. 767).

To correct uterine bleeding and menstrual cycles occurring during fertility control with continuous low-dose progestogen (0.5 mgm. chlornadinone acetate daily), a worker at University of Chile medical school has given additional oral oestrogen (conjugated oestrogens or ethinyloestradiol) for five to seven days in each month. The anti-oestrogenic effects of the progestogen were found to be corrected, without interference with fertility inhibition (*B.M.J.*, December 30, 1967, p. 771).

REVIEWING oral theophyllines, *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* concludes that choline theophyllinate remains the best-proven derivative and should be given in the largest tolerated dose. Proxiphylline, it is stated, is probably as effective and is worth trying in the same way in patients who are not helped by choline theophyllinate or cannot take it (*D. & T.B.*, December 22, 1967).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

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